INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1169

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XVIII NO. 283— BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Boycott Movement Has Saved Bombay.

—:o:—

XITY" THEORY BLOWN TO PIECES.

e-open Mint To Coinage Of Silver.

J. A. WADIA EXPOSES GOVERNMENT NDIA'S DISASTROUS FINANCIAL POLICY

t for the extensive Swadeshism Bombay would not have ." In these words Mr. J. A. Wadia, who returned the other r a long sojourn in Europe, pays his tribute to the boycott t.

n exclusive interview to the "Chronicle" Mr. Wadia exposes omic policy of the Government of India and discusses the harm the Currency and Exchange policy with a clearness wn. He blows up the "fixity" theory of bits, which to him is mbug.

two thousand years and more", says Mr. Wadia, "the world used to gold and silver currency. We who form one-fifth uman race discarded it; and the entire burden of finance, e and trade, agriculture nd manufacture, has fallen upon d all this misery i nd abroad inflicted in the name ."

ording to him the WHE of the present disastrous position merely a return to th tio. To him the real solution is the Manchester Cha f Commerce expressed in a resolution 1898, viz., "it would ell in the interests of India to adopt the principle that the m should be reopened to the coinage of silver."

We publish below the full text of the interview.

Question: What is the change you notice since your return to Bombay from Europe after an absence of more than 8 months?

Answer: To begin with I see more white caps in the streets of Bombay and a strong feeling of nationalism displayed by men and women. Of course there is the usual flag procession and the lathi charges; but that is not new to me. I used to see telegrams from India in English papers, but I found the "Chicago Tribune" published in Paris more reliable.

Q.: What is your opinion about the Boycott movement?

A.: I do not like the word 'boycott'. It denotes hostility to our rulers although our rulers have not been friendly to our industries. But for this intensive Swadeshism, the mill industry in general, and the Bombay mill industry in particular, would have been completely ruined, since the high exchange from 1924 has inflicted heavy losses and stimulated imports of foreign goods to the extent of 20 per cent. if not more. It was computed by the "Times of India" before I left for Europe in April last that the Bombay mills had lost about 11 crores since 1924, which was nearly half their capital.

"PROTECTION" STUNT EXPOSED.

Q.: But has not the Government protected cotton industry by raising the import duty on British goods from 11 to 15 per cent. and non-British goods from 11 to 20 per cent.?

A.: I do not see that at all. British goods pay 15 per cent. no doubt, but get in the shape of high exchange 12-1|2 per cent., so instead of 11 per cent. they are paying only 2-1|2 per cent., and the same applies to non-British goods. But for intense Swadeshism Bombay would not have survived; and even now Bombay is in pecuniary difficulties, since the public and the banks are very chary of lending money. Mills which have cost more than 40 lakhs, cannot raise 12 lakhs in the shape of debentures. The entire economic condition of the country is in a bad way, and I attribute that to the mismanagement of our currency and exchange for the last 40 years. I have denounced our currency and fiscal policy for more than 30 years without getting a hearing. The commercial classes are broadly speaking ignorant, and the educated classes, again broadly speaking, are for place and power and emoluments. Except the late Mr. Gokhale, I do not think anybody has shown any considerable knowledge of the subject. The late Finance Member was assisted in his high ratio policy by Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Sir Adurjee of Broach, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand and the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha to say nothing of other nominated and English members. The first three had never any reputation for economic knowledge, but Sir Dinshaw Wacha had a very great reputation. In his speech which he delivered to the Congress in 1892 he quoted from the "Statist" of 5th November, 1892. as follows:—

"If the purchasing power of the rupee were raised by 20 per cent., the land tax would be raised to the same extent. All the other taxes payable to the Government would likewise be raised, so would all the debts due at the time the change was made. In other words, every banker and capitalist, as well as every usurer, would find his property so far as it has been lent out to others, increased by 20 per cent., while every debtor throughout the length and breadth of India would also find his debt augmented by about 20 per cent. Of course likewise off Sal salaries would be enhanced in the same way. The result therefore would be that the Government, the official classes, bankers, landlords and usurers would all receive 20 per cent. more of the property of the vast population of India. There would be a sweeping transfer of property from the producing waking millions who create the wealth and make the prosperity of the Empire, to the servants of those millions and the parasites who prey upon them."

This was received by the Congress audience with tremendous applause, and Sir Dinshaw was ovated for the same.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA AND ECONOMICS.

Q.: How do you account for his change of opinion?

A.: I do not think he understood the full implication of what he read out. I discovered that long ago, and I have constantly opposed all his views. Before the Fowler Committee when an official witness was asked in 1898 whether there was any opposition to the Currency policy of the Government of India, the official reported that there was none except in Bengal where two papers criticised the policy in a way which only disclosed their ignorance. If Sir Dinshaw Wacha had realised the import of what he read out in 1892, he would have continued to criticise the Government. Some thirty years ago I brought this matter to the notice of the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir P. M. Mehta. I found Mr. Gokhale very receptive and very intelligent, and he acquitted himself well in the Council Chamber in this matter. Sir Pherozeshah was not so receptive, but he asked me to come to Calcutta in 1901 and move a resolution in the Congress condemning the closing of the mints and the 16d. ratio. Sir Dinshaw Wacha was the President for that year and in the Subjects Committee when it was suggested by Sir Pherozeshah that a resolution to that effect should be moved by me, it was stoutly opposed by Sir Surendranath Bannerjea and Mr R. D. Mehta. They wanted time to consider, and permission was granted the next day after great difficulty. The resolution was moved and passed, and nobody was any the wiser for it.

BOTH ARE UNNATURAL RATIOS!

Q.: Would you be satisfied if we went back to 16d. ratio instead of 18d., since the former is considered a natural ratio by the whole country?

A.: I do not think that the 16d. ratio is a natural ratio. Both are unnatural. I prefer 18d. to 2sh. and I prefer 16d. to 18d., and so on; but all now are too high. Our currency question is no more an Indian question. It is a world-wide question, and our Financial Department has already become funky; so an expert from Geneva is to be imported to take them out of the muddle.

Q.: What course would you propose?

A.: That which was recommended by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in 1898. In June of that year it passed the following resolution: "That it is neither possible nor expedient to establish a gold standard with a gold currency in India under the peculiar external financial relations and economic circumstances of the Dependencies, and that, in the opinion of the Chamber it would be well in the interests of India to adopt the principle that the mints should be reopened to the coinage of silver, the time and condition to be hereafter determined.

THE "HOME CHARGES".

Q.: If the mints were open to silver and the exchange value of the rupee fell from 18d. to 16d. 14d. or even a shilling, would not there be a loss to the country at large in our remittances for what is known as "Home Charges"?

A.: I do not think there would be any loss to the country at all. With a fixed exchange at 18d., the country has suffered a loss of 20 to 40 per cent. in our remittance for "Home Charges". It is simply a delusion to consider that the country saves in "Home Charges" by a high exchange. I will make the point clear, and for that I will quote a recent speech of the Finance Minister to explain what I mean. Before I quote, let me tell you that all our debts of whatever nature in gold are discharged by export of produce. If India owes to England or any other country abroad £30 millions per annum, we must export produce which in the neutral markets of the world will sell for £30 millions. If your exchange is 1d. to the rupee or 24d. to the rupee, it will make no difference in your payment of foreign debts. Between last year and this year our gold debts is being discharged at the cost to the country of 20, 30 or 40 per cent more. I now quote a speech delivered by the Finance Minister to the Provincial Finance Secretaries: "Referring to the effects of the fall of prices in India, the Finance Minister compared the prices in November, 1929, with those prevailing in July, 1930. Jute first in Calcutta had fallen by 30 per cent., wheat by 38 per cent., cotton by 40 per cent., rice and groundnuts by 14 and 20 per cent respectively." So if we were to discharge our gold obligation, by export of produce, we will have to pay 30 per cent. more in produce and so on. This collapse of world prices has been brought on by the blind and selfish currency policy of the Government of India, assisted by the English Chambers of Commerce. For the last two thousand years and more, the world has been used to gold and silver currency. We, who form one-fifth

Countinued on page 7.

MANY LATHI CHARGES AT AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

Nine Arrested And Several Injured.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

(By 'Phone 10-30 p. m.)

Crowds began to gather in Raipura Chakla since 4 p. m. as a meeting was announced to be held at 7 p. m. Police were also posted in the locality from afternoon and a strong cordon was formed. As the procession reached the place the police made a lathi charge. At the time of phoning the people are still gathering at the meeting place and a number of persons are reading extracts from proscribed literature. The police are still in the locality but have so far not dispersed the people. The arrested women were released later.

POLICE CHARGE CROWD WITH LATHIS.

—:o:—

Sequel To Processions.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

It had been announced that a procession would be taken out this evening under the auspices of Dhadia Ward Congress Committee from Manilal Mansion to Raipur Chakla, where a meeting would be held and proscribed literature would be read. A strong police force armed with lathis was stationed at Shaher Kotda and Raipur Police Chokies and as soon as the procession started it was stopped by police and five persons were arrested.

A large crowd had meanwhile collected and another procession was formed with ladies in front of it. Police separated the ladies from the procession and then lathi charged and dispersed the procession.

Several attempts were made to take out a procession but all of them were unsuccessful, as police dispersed them by lathi charges. One procession, however, reached Raipur Chakla, but it was also dispersed by the police.

The injured persons, as a result of lathi charges, are being removed to Congress Hospital.

In all nine men were arrested.—A. P.

DEATH KNELL OF EMPIRE SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Why Was Churchill Not Repudiated.

BALDWIN'S FAILURE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Mr. Churchill's diatribe against India has over-shadowed last week's happenings in connection with the Round Table Conference. It was very much to the taste of the retired body of administrators, who form the Indian Empire Society, but undeniably consternated the ranks at the Round Table Conference.

Though efforts are being made to minimise the importance of Mr. Churchill's periodical outbursts, notably by "The Times", they have not sufficed to silence the delegates' query as to why Mr. Churchill was not repudiated, if he did not represent Conservatives and the fact that Mr. Baldwin, though he made an important political speech at Glasgow, did not see fit to mention his chief lieutenant's antics has not escaped observation.

Whatever be the effect of Mr. Churchill's career, it is not difficult to anticipate the death-knell has sounded of the Indian Empire Society as a serious factor in Indian affairs.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Conference At Chequer: That Informal

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The informal conference of selected Hindu-Moslem leaders at Chequers in the presence of the Prime Minister and the Attorney General lasted three hours this afternoon, but proved inconclusive. The delegates stayed for tea with the Premier who showed them over the House and grounds.—Reuter.

B. P. SARDAR'S CABLE TO PREMIER

SATARA, Dec. 13.

The Bombay Presidency Sar-

"Babu Ganu Zindabad."

—:o:—

NEW PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE AT KALBADEVI.

MOVE FOR A PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

The spot on the Kalbadevi Road where the Congress volunteer Babu Ganu was run over by a motor lorry loaded with foreign cloth, on Friday morning has now been turned into a place of pilgrimage. Though more than two days have passed since the tragic event occurred and unprecedented public tribute was paid on Saturday, hundreds of people still continue to throng at the place and pay their homage to the martyr.

DIED A NOBLE DEATH

Since Sunday morning a photo of the deceased volunteer has been kept at the place and it is covered with flowers. Two small lamps are burning continuously by the side of the photo. A tricoloured National Flag hoisted in the vicinity with the support of some stones, reminds one of the "Flag" under which the brave hero fought and died a noble death.

Hundreds of men, women and children continue to flock the place. Many of them bring flower wreaths with them and place them reverently on the photo. Occasionally the cry of "Babu Ganu Zindabad" is heard in which the [illegible] also join.

HIS SUPREME SACRIFICE

A meeting was held on Sunday night at Matka Gally, in Vithal Wadi, under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Sabha to pay a tribute to the memory of Babu Ganue. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta presided. Several speakers delivered speeches eulogising the supreme sacrifice of Babu Ganu and exhorting the audience to make a solemn resolve to boycott all foreign cloth, and especially all British goods as that was in their opinion the fittest way to honour the martyr.

Some people it seems have taken up the suggetsion made by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi at the Azad Maidan meeting on Saturday very seriously and are already acting up to it.

BABURAO ROAD

It will be recalled that Mrs. Munshi had suggested the renaming of the Kalbadevi Road as "Baubrao Road." On Sunday evening a very interesting incident took place in a tram car proceeding from Dadar to Fort via Kalbadevi. A passenger who boarded the car at Pydhony and wanted to go to Kalbadevi demanded a ticket up to "Baburao Road." The conducter seemed puzzled when he heard this new name.

"What do you mean?" inquired the conductor.

"Are'nt you staying in Bombay? You seem to be quite out of touch with what is happening in the city?" said the passenger. "You know the place where the Congress volunteer sacrificed his life on Friday. This is to be known as "Baburao Road" henceforth. It is no more Kalbadevi Road," he added.

The conductor quietly punched a ticket up to Dhobi Talao and handed it over to the passenger.

MUSLIMS SUCCESSFULLY PICKEET GROG SHOPS IN MADANPURA LOCALITY.

—:o:—

The volunteers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma engaged in picketing liquor shops in Muslim localities of the city had a very busy day on Sunday, as all the mills in the city were closed and the workers had received their monthly wages on the previous day.

Apprehending that the poor workers would visit the shops as soon as these were opened and would waste their hard-earned money, the pickets commenced their work in the morning instead of evening and continued picketing the whole day. They concentrated their attention on those shops only which are situated in the localities where workers stay in large numbers.

The shopkeepers, whose attitude used to be generally sympathetic, were rather perturbed to see picketers at such an early hour and in several cases losing their temper they are alleged to have assaulted the picketers with the help of their customers.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

Undeterred by this hostile reception the picketers continued their work peacefully. In one case a young volunteer who was assaulted near a shop at Jacob Circle resorted to hunger-strike till the evening to bring home to the shopkeeper that his was a peaceful mission undertaken to save the poor worker addicted to drinking from moral as well as material ruin.

In all 160 volunteers picketed 100 shops on Sunday. Brisk recruitment of volunteers has been going on and as the number increases the organisers intend to extend the field of their activities.

"CONGRESS BULLETIN" FOR MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

Mr. T. B. Shetty, a Congress, volunteer who was arrested on the 12th instant for trying to sell Mr. H. P. H. Dastur in his Court, "Congress Bulletin" at about 4 p.m. was sentenced on Saturday to 7 1|2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

A gentleman from Surat, Mr. Ebrahim Yusuf, was also sentenced to the same term for selling "Congress Bulletins." He was a volunteer of the Jamiat-ul-Ullema.

STOP PRESS.

AIR PLANES ORDERED FOR JACA.

—:o:—

Spanish Revolt Not So Dead As Is Proclaimed

MOBILISATION OF VOLUNTEERS ON WAR FOOTING.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

A message from Hendaye reports that a squadron of acroplanes has just left for Jaca. Simultaneously an official communique from Madrid declares that revolt at Jaca is completely dead. The Hendaye message adds that regiments are 'en route' to SaraGossa from Madrid and elsewhere.

The Captain-General of Saragossa has mobilised somatens (volunteers) on a war footing. He has ordered business premises to open as usual and has summoned strikers in public services before a judicial court. It seems that revolt is not so dead as is officially proclaimed.—Reuter.

Rebel Chiefs To Be Court-Martialled.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Madrid.—Nine rebels were killed and eleven wounded in the fighting near Jaca. Four rebel officers have been captured and will be courtmartialled.—Reuter.

10TH DICTATOR OF DELHI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

Sjt. Ramkumar Marwari, Tenth Dictator of the Delhi Congress, was arrested to-day.—A. P.

—:o:—

14 GURKHAS ARRESTED IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

The police this evening raided a house in Sitaram Bazar and arrested 14 Gurkhas who are said to be Congress volunteers and seized a bundle of leaflets in Gurkha language.—A. P.

16 YEAR-OLD GRAND-DAUGHTER OF SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

Kumari Kaushaly Devi, the 16-year old grand daughter of the late Swami Shraddhanand was arrested this afternoon under Section 17-A Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with a speech she delivered at a public meeting to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his arrest.—A. P.

dars and Imamdar's Central Association gave a banquet congratulating Sardar Mutalik on being made a first class Sardar and Rao Bahadur Kale on being elected by the University. Sardar Mutalik, President of the Central Association sent the following cable to the British Premier:

My Association fully supports India's Dominion Status demand, considers second Chamber for Bombay Presidency absolutely necessary, urges proportionate increase in landholders representation in Central Legislature. Requests Circulation of this cable to Round Table Conference delegates and British Parliament.

INDIAN NOBEL PRIZE WINNER.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Stockholm.—Anglo-Swedish Society held reception in honour of Sir C. V. and Lady Raman at Grand Hotel. Sixty guests, including Sir Howard and Lady Kennard, were present.—Reuter.

Lord Hardinge, arrived at Madras to-day from Mysore and was received at the station on behalf of the Governor by Sir Charles Buchanan. Lord Hardinge is staying at Government House as the guest of the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley.—A. P.

BIKANER REPLIES TO CHURCHILL.

—:o:—

Can India Be Held In Subjection By Policy Of Blood And Iron?

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has issued a statement in reply to Mr. Churchill's speech declaring, "it is the spirit of service to the beloved King Emperor, the British Empire and Mother Country which has brought the Princes and the delegates from British India to London at no inconsiderable public and private sacrifices and in face of opposition and obliquy from certain section of the people in India."

The statement says: "We believe that the greatest work we can do at this juncture is to strive for peaceful, contented and prosperous India. Does anybody in his senses believe that articulate India, embracing the great majority of thinking people, can be content with a permanent subordination to the bureaucratic system of Government or can be held in subjection by a policy of blood and and iron To dream such dreams is not statesmanship but is totally alien to the spirit of British Liberalism."—Reuter.

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THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Assur Veerjee Mills Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th December, 1930 at 1 p.m. (S.T.)
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 22nd December to Tuesday the 30th December 1930 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. F. COMMISSARIAT & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th December, 1930.
2179

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI GULAMALI ALI AKBAR, Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same, known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 14th Kamatipura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 95 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No 11077, New Survey No. 6514, Cadastral Survey No. 336, Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2115, Old Street No. 61-63 and new Street No 32 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bohra Jiwaji Khanbhai, on or towards the West by the property of Khoja Jafferji Sunawalla, on or towards the North by Sweeper's Passage and on or towards the South by Kamathipura 14th Street.

Dated this 13th day of December 1930.

DHRU & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorney.
2180

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, becond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of the deceased NARLA SIVANARAYANA, son of Chendrish Komti of Secunderabad Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, limited to the shares and securities belonging to the said deceased mentioned in clause 6 of the Will of the said deceased for the use and benefit of Boorugu Mahadeo (one of the executors) mentioned in the said Will and the only executor mentioned in clause 6 of the said Will for transferring the said shares and securities mentioned in clause 6 of the Will of the said deceased and limited until he shall duly obtain probate of the said Will. ..... Deceased.

GUMIDELLI ANANTA PADMANABHASWAMY, son of Laxminarayan of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the duly constituted attorney of the said Boorugu Mahadeo the executor named in the Will of the said deceased a merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this First day December, in the year our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 1st day of December, 1930.

Messrs. HORMUSJEE M. VAKEEL & CO.,
2182 Petitioner's Attorneys.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday, the 15th December, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
15th December, 1930.
2178

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF PYDHONI ROAD AND JACKERIA MASJID STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2195 of 1929 (Khatizabai vs. Rahimabai and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the judge's Order dated the 5th September, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.—

All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Pydhoni Road and Jackeria Masjid Street, admeasuring about 355 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 1870, New Survey No. 2989 (Part), Cadastral Survey No. 1410 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2163, Street Nos. 140 to 154 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and fuel godown, on the West by Jackeria Musjid Street, on the North by the property belonging to Jumma Masjid and on the South by Pydhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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MEANS 400 YDS. IN AN HOUR This Charkha was invented by MR. ISHWARLAL VIMAVALA in 1921. It was tested twice at Sabarmati and Bardoli Ashrams. It was highly recommended in "Navjivan" dated 5-4-21.

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With Puni-box	Rs. 1-6
Aristocratic	Rs. 2-0

Moreover Spindles, Taklies, Carding bows, Hand-Ginning Machines and other materials for spinning will be supplied.
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Commission on big orders.
Money Orders will be preferred to V. P. orders. Postage of one charkha is, Rs. 1-4. Write with the name of your Ry. Station.
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Chief Agents for Gujarat and Kathiawar,
3152, Pickey Road, AHMEDABAD.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES OF PICKERS.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 15th December, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following:—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. S. Kheshwalla and Sons, Bombay:—
4 Cases containing 50 single gross "Forum" Black Batavia Rawhide Steeped Pickers, No. 4 size 1800 lbs.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY AT GUNDAVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Braz Nicholas D'Mello (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 15th day of December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Gauthan land or ground together with a Shed bearing No. 24 in the Notified Area situate at Gundavli near Andheri containing by admeasurement 900 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Bendic D'Mello, on the West by the properties of Gazdar and Mistry, on the South by the property of D'Souza and on the North by a public passage.
For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT KALYAN.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Akberalli Abdulhousein Adamji Peerbhoy (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 15th day of December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Kalyan in the District of Thana Sub-District of Kalyan containing by admeasurement one Acre and 34th guntha be the same a little more or less known as Rai bearing Entry No. 508, Survey No. 173, Hissa No. 1 and the assessment payable in respect whereof is Rs. 3-4-0 and which said plot or piece of land is adjoining the nalah on one side and Badlapur Road on the other. There are no City Survey numbers for this property in the Records.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Babu Jiwanlal Panalal the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Late Sheth Gulabchand Devchand the Mortgagor:—
One rich Necklace set with Diamonds and Emeralds.
The above is on view.
Terms:—25 per cent deposit.
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Featuring the Movie Queen MISS GAUHAR
TIME—To-day Four Shows at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COME AND SEE THE THROB OF HUMAN HEA

To-day's Double Attraction Extraordinary
GLOBE CINEMA
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5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
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For a Romantic Thrill—you must take a trip to
"THE HABIT OF HAPPINESS"
With
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Thrilling Drama in 5 Reels
Also
A Riot of Rip-Roaring Laughter!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"
(6 Reels.)

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6-30 and 10 p. m.
William Fox's Movietone
Musical Romance
HAPPY DAYS
With
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL
and a host of other stars. The touching Heart-Story of a little girl who dared to risk the love of the man she loved.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
Three Shows in One. Patriotic. tragic, dramatic—
BLAZE O' GLORY
Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
BETTY COMPSON
Against a background of stage and war; of dancing beauties and rugged soldiers is played this rousing drama of love, life and passion.

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Welcome return of
AL JOLSON
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The Story of "SONNY BOY" That goes straight to the heart of every man and woman who ever lover a child.

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with BENARES DANCER.

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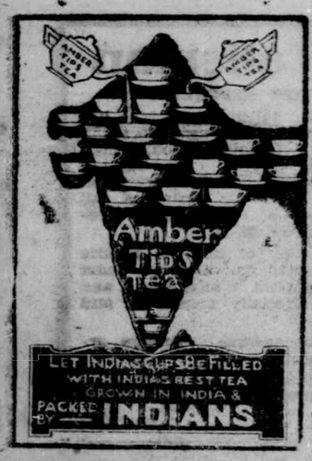

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TRADE & FINANCE

:o:

CONTINUED DEMAND FOR MONEY.

Large Decrease In Cash Balance Of Imperial Bank

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

There was a continued good demand for money this week and call funds ruled steady at 3½-4 per cent. Cotton has now begun arriving at the Ports and some exports were booked for abroad. Government reduced the allotment rate of three months treasury bills by an anna more to Rs. 98-9-6, working out an yield of 5-11/16 per cent. Investments during this period aggregated Rs. 309.25 lakhs, three months forming the bulk of the total. Maturities amounted to Rs. 445.50 lakhs including the Rs. 216 lakhs due between 10th and 15th December. The trade demand shows a small increase of Rs. 34.40 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates. One month 3-3/4 per cent. Two months 4-1/4 per cent. Three months 4-3/4 per cent. and Six months 5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 5th December shows a large decrease of Rs. 448.55 lakhs in the cash balance which now stand s at Rs. 16,83,73,000 as compared with Rs. 18.93 crores at this time last year and Government deposits have declined by Rs. 315.07 lakhs to Rs. 7.05 crores. The large declines are probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and to the excess of treasury bill maturities over renewals. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 20.25, a decrease of 4.30 per cent. under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 11.73 lakhs and Rs. 0.21 lakhs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 45.26 lakhs. Government Securities have increased by Rs. 36.23 lakhs to Rs. 26.74 crores. Other deposits have fallen by Rs. 61.38 lakhs to Rs. 74.53 crores. Government have borrowed Rs. 1 crore against Ways and Means advances and it may be noted that this has been resorted to for the second time during the Calendar Year the first being in January last, when they borrowed Rs. 1 crore just for a week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was devoid of interest, investment funds being largely diverted to treasury bills owing to the attractive yield obtainable. Prices tended to be lowr following a decline in India Sterling stocks and there was a fractional fall in almost all scrips. 3-1/2 per cent Paper declined from Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 64/5 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 101-7 to Rs. 101-3 5 per cent 1935 and 1939-44 loans kept unchanged at Rs. 96-7 and Rs. 94-6, while 1933's receded to Rs. 100-3. 6 per cent short-term bonds due 1931 and 1932 were quiet at Rs. 101-1 and Rs. 102-1 respectively. 6 per cent 1933-36 New Loan is quoted at Rs. 101-2. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan eased to Rs. 104-13. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan remain unaltered at Rs. 74-6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 89-6. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan and 1934 Bonds showed no change in prices at Rs. 83-3 and Rs. 95-6 respectively.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 9th December. Total amounts offered were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,47,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9 aggrevating Rs. 50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 1,36,25,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 5-7-1 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 10th to Monday the 15th December, at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98-10-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 3rd to 8th December amounted to Rs. 12,00,000 and Rs. 1,60,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 16th December. Successful tenderers should make payment of the accepted tenders on Friday the 19th December. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency return of the 7th December shows a decrease of Rs. 166.49 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 163.16 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 76.71 lakhs to Rs. 116.13 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is up by Rs. 34.34 lakhs to Rs. 6.10 crores. Gold coin is reduced by Rs. 1.34 lakhs to Rs. 32.26 crores and is belived to have been remarked here for the Gold standard Reserve in England, from which an equivalent amount would have been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in England to meet sales of sales of sterling made last week. Securities in England which stood at Rs. 122.78 lakhs last week have been reduced to nil. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 94.68 as against 93.99 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

A steadier feeling characterised sterling exchange with few buyers at 1s. 5-25/32 towards the close. It is generally believed that no purchases of sterling were made from Government this week, although they, as per their communique of the 10th instant, sold £1,149,050 during the last week So long as money rates are maintained at or about the present level there is little likelihood of Government having to sell more sterling. Export bills particularly cotton have shown on an improved scale, but are largely confined to ready and near deliveries. The forward market continues dull and barring a few "badlas" for investment in treasury bills, business was meagre. The speculative demand as well as the enquiry for remittances has tapered off. The following are the forward rates:—December 1s. 5-3/4; January 1s. 5-23/32d. February 1s. 5-11/16d. and March 1s. 5-21/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dol. 4.85-5/8 to dol. 4.85-13/16. French francs depreciated to 123.65, but improved at the close to 123.60. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.76 and 92.75 respectively.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market improved by about an anna per tola, ready being quoted at Rs. 21-6-3. The offtake shows no change at some 6000 tola a day and is largely offset by arrivals from upcountry centres. Stocks on hand are estimated at some 3 lakhs tolas and in addition there is a large quantity of unrefined gold. A small shipment of fine gold valued at about 4-1/2 lakhs rupees was made presumably to French on Saturday last. This is the first time that a shipment of gold has been made from this country in an exchange arbitrate operation. No further shipments may be expected however since prices in the local market have got steadier and the franc has depreciated somewhat. Sovereign rates were slightly steady, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-8-9 and delivery 2nd January at Rs. 13-9-3. In London the quotation for gold remained stationary at 85s. 1-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-5-9 for ready and 8th December settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 5th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £18,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 160,787 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London to India nil.

SILVER.

The silver market remained weak following Shanghai barring yesterday when a temporary reaction set in and prices improved by nearly 12 annas. Ready opened at Rs. 45-13 and declined persistently to Rs. 44-12, a level reached only once before in June last. From this level however it reacted to Rs. 45-6 per 100 tolas on Thursday but closed at Rs. 44/9. In Shanghai and London the low record rates of June last were again reached, the tael dropping to 1s. 5-9/16d. and the price in London to 15-7/16d. per ounce standard ready. Trading in the local market is still restricted with the daily offtake unchanged at some 80 bars. Stocks on hand are in the neighbourhood of 2700 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 15-7/8d. and 15-7/16d. for ready. and 15-3/4d. and 15-3/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 45-13 and Rs. 44-10 for ready and 10th December settlement and Rs. 45-13 and Rs. 44-19 for 9th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £80,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £82,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 76 bars and Rs. 55,156 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £10,000.

SHARES.

The share market remained inactive with prices tending downward. Shares in the cotton mill section suffered a further loss owing to the continued fall in the price of raw cotton which now stands lowest for many years. The following are some of the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 665-656/4-658/12—; Century Rs. 241/4-236/4-237/8; Central India Rs. 371/4xd-362/8xd; Crescent Rs. 70/10-76/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 376/4-370-372/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 103/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 333/12-330 Kohinoor Rs. 128/12-137/8-132/8; New Great Rs. 153/12-152/8-158/12; Pearls Rs. 227/8-223/12-228/12; Simplex Rs. 63/2-77/8-76/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 271/4-272/8.

The miscellaneous section ruled quiet and dull. Tata Iron Ordys. receded from Rs. 25-13 to Rs. 25/2 and Defds. from Rs. 285 to Rs. 276/4. Tata Hydros. remained unchanged at Rs. 104/6 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 585. Alcocks declined from Rs. 162/8 to Rs. 160 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 487/8 to Rs. 477/8. Bombay Trams were quiet at Rs. 116/14, while Bombay Steams were steady at Rs. 162/8 In Cement shares, Bundis declined to Rs. 12/1, while Indian Cements gained from Rs. 171/4 to Rs. 173/12. Katni Ordys. were quoted at Rs. 140 with Defds. at Rs. 553/12. Ahmd. Prantij improved from Rs. 790 to Rs. 808/12. and Tapti Valley from Rs. 676/4 to Rs. 677/8.

In Bank shares, Imperial Banks were steady at Rs. 1210 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 306/4. Bank of India shares were a bit quiet at Rs. 81/8, and those of Central Bank at Rs. 14/1.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

:o:

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The continued heavy decline in the prices of Raw material during the last few days particularly after the publication of the Bureau Report which was considered to be rather bullish, has naturally created a certain amount of nervousness in the Yarn Market as a result of which prices have further gone down to the extent of about quarter of an anna per lb., in all kinds and qualities of yarns and the turnover during the week has been considerably affected. As usual in declining prices, buyers naturally prefer to wait and watch further developments and would not buy in big quantities but are content to have only small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements. Some of our Mills have also been inclined to make sales at cutting prices, but they seem to be too late in as much as before they have decided to do so many of the upcountry Mills particularly in Ahmedabad and in the Punjab have already cut their prices and sold their stocks of various counts at much lower prices and have temporarily satisfied many of the buyers in their districts. Besides this, these has been no improvement whatever in the political situation which is causing very grave anxiety amongst the local dealers as well as amongst the up-country merchants and consumers and in the face of all these circumstances buying is very restricted and stocks with the Mills have been increasing day by day and as prices have been falling down the corresponding losses have also been iscreasing. The heavy decline in prices of raw material hav econsiderably reduced the buying capacity of millions of agriculturists in this country and naturally in the present state of affairs demand is much smaller compared to previous times. On the whole the tendency is yet easier and unless cotton prices become more or les steady and remain so for sometime, there does not appear any definite signs of revival of this Trade at the moment.

ENGLISH YARNS.

As a result of the strong Boycott movement these yarns are entirely neglected and dealers find it extremely difficult to make sales of their stock-lots even at lower prices. Fresh forward business is almost impossible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There is some moderate demand both for Japanese and Shanghai yarns at lower prices than before but forward business is very restricted. Sampin have experienced a further decline whereas Exchange has been pretty firm.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Further decline in prices in this class of yarns have been experienced owing to heavy stocks and limited demand and also due to pressure of sales from Continental Makers at reduced prices. There is a moderate demand for these yarns from Southern Indian markets as well as from the Punjab but the supply is considerably greater than the demand. The tendency is therefore weak.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills find it extremely difficult to make sales of their stocks at anything like reasonable price and while some of them who are rather weak holders, are inclined and have been actually offering to sell at much lower prices, buyers are difficult to find on account of the loss of confidence and also due to the reduced capacity of the buyers on account of the continued heavy losses in the past. They have been therefore buying hand to mouth and therefore inspite of the Boycott movement our Mills are once again faced with difficulties at the moment. The upcountry Mills have been making sales after cutting prices and satisfy the requirements of their buyers in districts, and this leaves very little for the Bombay Mills to do and this naturally adversely affects the sales of Bombay Mills many of which find it very difficult to remove their stocks in the present circumstances. The future tendency of the market is yet weak and it is quite possible that the prices will decline further before confidence is restored amongst the dealers.

OUTLOOK FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

:o:

Possible Breakdown Of Rupee-Sterling Exchange.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani in their weekly report dated Bombay 12th inst. make the following interesting observation regarding Government Securities:—

The outlook for Government securities in the coming future has been a subject of some interest and anxiety amongst the investing public. Whilst it must be admitted that the continued trade depression which does not yet show any signs of lifting in the immediate future with the consequent lack of new investments must to a certain exxtent induce steady conditions in the gilt-edged market. The monetary stringency which is usual at this time of the year, with the artificial aggravation of the situation due to Government's frantic efforts to bolster up the 18d. ratio, must adversely affect the maintenance of present prices. That the political future of the country is yet uncertain is a factor of no mean importance in the gilt-edged market and with the advantage of the opportunities offered by short-dated Treasury Bills yielding attractive rates, it is inevitable that the Gilt-edged market should suffer. But above all the most important factor is the perilous state of Government finances, both provincial and Central. Form the hitherto published figures of important heads of Central revenue like Customs and Railways, it is possible to estimate the deficit of the Central Government at little short of Rs. Ten Crores, but that is not the worst. The prospects of next year's budget are possibly more alarming unless political situation definitely improves. Whilst, therefore, making allowance for the fact that capital expenditure would be restricted to the utmost possible limit fears of new taxation and increased borrowings on the part of the Government must prejudically affect the gilt-edged market. There is also the question of Government's difficulties over the Exchange to be considered. If Government still persists in maintaining the 18d ratio larger loans will have to be floated in London, thus increasing the country's total indebtedness abroad. Reviewing, therefore, all the circumstances at work, we are of opinion that it is advisable to reduce holdings in Government securities, particularly long-term securities and at least to convert half the holdings of rupee securities into short-dated sterling securities, to take advantage of a possible breakdown of the Rupee-Sterling Exchange.

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EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENTS IN U. S.

Civilizing Teacher Training.

In the seventh of a series of articles on educational experiment in the "Nation" of New York is by Mr. T. L. Scholtz.

If the ordinary citizen confronted with a million-dollar school building staffed with several thousand dollars' worth of teachers ever wonders vaguely what it is all for, he doubtless consoles himself with the reflection that within these chastely severe examples of factory architecture there goes on a process which is reputed to prepare children for the adult world in which they must presently take their places. If he does not know exactly what this adult world is like (having experienced it at haphazard and in fragments himself) and if he is even less certain by what legerdemain children are prepared for it, he may fall back on the comforting notion that someone among the thousand dollars' worth of staff in the million-dollar building is fitted to answer both these questions and to practice on children accordingly. Assurance on this latter point is likely to be made doubly sure by the discovery that the practice was some years since raised to the status of a science with all the special privileges regularly accorded in such promotions.

SHOCKS TO CITIZENS.

With this assurance the average citizen and the average educator are likely to be content, and when, here and there, an educator is discovered to be publicly doubting the oracle, the effect is mildly shocking. Shocks of such a sort have not been wholly unknown of late, but there is about the state of affairs just described a delicate irony springing from the fact that the man generally recognised as America's foremost philosopher and critic of educational theory is at least half on the side of the unbelievers. There is hardly a present-day commentator on education who has not acknowledged a debt to John Dewey, but only a number between a few and a very few of them exhibit any adequate recognition of the implications of Dewey's linking of education with a philosophy and a social program. It is the position of Professor B. H. Bode and his associates among these few that gives to the College of Education at Ohio State University a claim to comment here.

It is not difficult to gain the admission that education is related to a social program, but as Professor Bode has elsewhere observed, it is next to impossible to make the admission mean anything. Obviously, an educational theory of any genuine value must take shape in a certain type of school organisation and procedure, and if this proves to be at odds with currently esteemed practices, the conflict is not to be regarded as simply a difference of opinion or as an example of the inevitable gap between theory and practice. Either the social programme and the educational procedure must be logically consistent, or one or both must be revised. Such a programme, it need hardly be said, is not a matter of the whim of the individual philosopher either. Whether it is closely related to the findings of modern biology and psychology, as Dewey insists, or is the product of some other sort of revelation, as the new humanists would have it, it is equally rooted in a fundamental concept of the nature of the world and of man and of the relation of each to the other. It is a commonplace that the clear and self-conscious possession of a fundamental Weltanschauung is distressingly infrequent these days. Conceivably it has never been common in any age, although moderns tend to think that at least the Greeks and the medieval Christians had one (not, of course, the same one), and the work of such present-day critics as Mr. Lippmann and Mr. Krutch suggests the possibility that a modern integration may be in process. However this may be, the starting point of an educational system is clearly to be found in the attempt to develop such a view in those who purpose to administer or teach in schools, and such an attempt is characteristic of the professional training in education offered at Ohio State.

To this end the student (who is admitted to the regular courses of the College of Education not earlier than his third year) is brought first into contact with the problem of the purposes of education in general and of education in a democracy in particular. That it should be possible to regard such an introduction as in any sense unique or noteworthy is in itself a fearful commentary on the state of teacher training in the United States. Yet such has been our concern with technical procedures and devices that a proposal to insist on the student's gaining some notion of where he is going as a means of understanding and evaluating the steps taken for getting there required for several years the most unremitting vigilance in its defence.

DEFECTS OF TEACHER TRAINING.

It cannot be said, of course, that any such Pandora's box as is presented by the topic of education in a democracy gets adequately dealt with in a single course, or in the several supplementary ones which are also required. Teacher training suffers here from the same defect which marks the preparation of lawyers, doctors, journalists, engineers, and certified public accountants in our universities, the defect, namely, of a specialisation which is not only early and complete, which would be a minor matter, but which is narrowly limited and technical, a very serious matter. The responsibility for the "liberal" aspects of the student's training is customarily put on the arts colleges thereby giving the professional schools what is known in the vernacular as an "out". In the case of teacher-training institutions particularly, the student is required almost everywhere to complete a major and a minor in the subjects he (more usually she) proposes to teach, and this is held to exercise a sufficiently liberalising influence for all ordinary purposes.

Against this unduly easy solution the faculties of arts and sciences everywhere have steadily protested, saying that they have trouble enough producing any discernible educative effect on their regular four-year students without being called upon to do it in less time on professional students; and the honest educator, caught in a modest moment will generally admit at least the partial justice of the complaint. But the problem manifestly goes deeper. At bottom it is nothing less than the task of making civilised persons out of our teachers, and this task the arts colleges as a whole (Ohio State cannot be said to suffer by comparison with most others) show no sign of being able accomplish, even if they had twice the present amount of the student's time at their disposal. The fact is that the assumed distinction between knowing a subject and knowing how to teach it is the fundamental fallacy under most teacher training.

The "subjects" which go to make up modern schooling have established about as thoroughly as can be their claims to usefulness and reliability, but in the process their application, their function as the instruments of modern civilised living, has been sharply subordinated to their internal organisation. That this was inescapable if we were to have science at all may be admitted, but the effect has been to make of the curriculum a more or less orderly heap of separate items of information—facts, as they are commonly called. These are more or less visibly consistent within particular fields, but rarely reveal to the ordinary learner any relations between fields or any connection outside the school.

The effect of this state of affairs on teacher training should be obvious. The candidate for a teaching position is supplied, by means of course in the subject matter, with a suitable store of information. He is then turned over to the College Education to be instructed in these the psychological theroy appripriate to such subject matter, a theory, that is, which assumes that learning consists essentially of practice or drill. He is further supplied with classroom procedures and devices designed to bring this practice to its highest efficiency. Additional information concerning the general history of school systems, their financing and administration, and similar matters bearing on the duties of teachers in them round out the candidate's professional training. All this, it must be plain, is not so much untrue as irrelevant, and the first step in a return to relevancy would seem to be insistence on the functional or instrumental character of knowledge. Facts are valuable as they provide understanding and thereby, in the long run, control of one's world. Unfortunately, the current version of understanding and control is that they are synonymous with industrial efficiency. The perniciousness of such an error it is hardly possible to exaggerate.

PURPOSE OF EDUCATION.

Hence the necessity for an introduction to the purposes of education—in order that the prospective teacher may realise that to know anything is to have an appropriate expectation of its employment and results and such an organisation of habits in connection with it that the otherwise blind and disparate routines of existence take on relationship and meaning, become events, not isolated phenomena meaningless beyond their immediate temporal and spatial boundaries. A subject known in this way is ready for teaching, and opportunity for experience with guidance is almost all that is necessary to build a school-room procedure out of it. If it is not so known (and of course it seldom is), hardly any amount of professional training in methods and psychology will assist matters very much. Now, such knowledge is characteristic of civilised people in any relationship, and if teachers can gain it, under whatever auspices, one fundamental part of our educational task is done.

Naturally, they do not gain it completely from such contact with educational philosophy as they make at Ohio State, but the foundation of civilied training are there. The required practice teaching which can make this educational principle concrete is under the supervision of men who have been selected primarily for their knowledge of the subjects they supervise, a knowledge, it need hardly be added, of the sort just indicated. Every contact with the field of educational theory is designed to bring the student back to this fundamental point of view. For advanced students a somewhat more complete development of the principle is of course possible, but the essential educational programme is the same. At the risk of trespassing on the student's patience by reiteration, he is made to see that no amount of technical knowledge can take the place of a realizing sense of what it means to be an educated person. Manifestly, measurement of the results of such a programme is difficult. In the last analysis, only the thinking and behaviour at maturity of children taught by teachers thus trained could give complete proof. Lacking this, as for obvious reasons we must, we can only call upon the experience of teachers who have tried to carry out the principle and of supervisors who have watched and assisted in it. This experience, for what it is worth supports the programme.

NO COMPLETE SOLUTION

To assume that we have in this a complete solution of all educational problems would be ridiculous. The plan, even under favourable circumstances, is not perfect. The emphasis on democracy may be questioned in all sincerity by many who feel that the ultimately satisfactory type of social organisation will not be democratic as that word is currently understood. The emphasis on the instrumental value of knowledge is easily susceptible of an intepretation which leaves little place for the aesthetic and emotional aspects of living. These two criticisms are not unconnected, for while it is rapidly becoming apparent that the implications of the instrumentalist philosophy are all in the direction of an increasingly corporate or collectivist society, it is not at all clear that the values popularly ascribed to more individualistic social orders can be saved, and there is at least ground for controversy on the question whether this disappearance of individualism will not also involve the disappearance of much in the way of aesthetic creation and appreciation. Into this controversy it is impossible to enter here. It can only be said that in the programme here so sketchily presented this remains one of the less clearly conceived features.

It is hardly possible or appropriate under the circumstances to indentify individually the members of the staff in whose hands the realisation of this programme at Ohio State rests, but no discussion would be complete without reference to Dr. George F. Arps, dean of the College of Education, whose social and philosophic interests, backed by European university training, have given as nearly as possible ideal administrative conditions for the development of Professor Bode's programme. It cannot be said, of course, that the graduates of that programme are thereby made perfect teachers forever after. Of those who remain teachers many, doubtless, revert presently to more formal and conventional ways of carrying on the business; educational reformers have to be a hopeful lot. "The ultimate question," Mr. Walter Lippmann has written, "is not how the populace is to be ruled, but what the teachers are to think. That is the question that has to be settled first; it is the prelude to every thing else." This might be fair to say, in the ground of the reformers' hopes.

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POLICE ACTIVITIES IN BORSAD.

Tale Of Attachments.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Dec. 8.

The Circle Inspector Mr. Vyas went to Isnav with a batch of 15 policemen and about 60 Barias. On reaching a certain plot of fields, known as Antas, the Circle Inspector Mr. Vyas addressed the Barias as follows:—"Look here, these 90 bighas of land (not confiscated as yet and for the confiscation of which notices have been given to the owners of these holdings that unless they paid up revenue before the 22nd instant, their lands will be confiscated) with the precious crops ready for harvesting is now yours. So enjoy the lands as you please."

At this the Barias with the aid of their wives and children waded the crops into the carts.

While this was going on, it is reported, Mr. Vyas started to assault and arrest. He arrested Fullabhai Lallubhai of Isnav and Fullabhai Amidas of Pimplav beat Mr. Ravendas, a retired pensioner who was working in his field. The hut of Dhanjibhai Devjibhai was raided under his instructions. Goods of Sjt. Jathibhai Baberbhai together with cart and oxen and 13 maunds of rice of Jhaverbhai Jijibhai were attached. It is said, the hut of Punjabhai Vasandas was also raided.

On this very day when the Barias were engaged to remove the crops, notices were given to the Khatedars (land-holders who have to pay revenue) to pay up revenue before the 22nd instant, failing which their lands would be confiscated. The police caught hold of Bai Sona, widow of Nathabhai Khodabhai of Pimplav, while she was working in her field, and assaulted her.

Aval Karkun Keshavlal, Talati Trambakial and some police went to the huts of the peasants of Saijpur on the 4th instant and entreated them to pay up revenue, return to the village and stay there in peace.

Peasants gave but one reply to all their words:—"Unless Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai directs us to pay up revenue, we will not pay; we shall suffer all the dangers and miseries of this migration till we die or attain Swaraj in the fight."

Two more lady pickets were arrested on the 7th instant, but they were released immediately.

Five Satyagrahi Barias of Khandhakuva, who were released on bail, were again arrested on the 8th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 16.

The Rotary Club of Bombay: Mr. J. E. Bildry on "Bees, Honey and Bee-keeping in India," Mongini's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Lantern lecture by "Bethrek" on "How the Kingdom may be recognised", at Framjee Cawasji Institute, Wellington Cinema, 6-30 p.m.

Salvation Army Christmas Carol Singing, Cumballa Hill, Altamont Road and Carmichael Road.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Sydenham College Day, Sir M. Vishveshwaraya presiding 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MUNICIPAL AIDED HOUSING.

There will be a meeting of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute" in the Corporation Hall, on Tuesday (16th inst.), at 5-45 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Calcutta Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th inst., and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 16th instant.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS.

The Fifth College Day gathering and prize distribution will be held at the College on Wednesday (17th inst.), at 5-30 p.m. Sir M. Visveswaraya will preside and distribute the prizes.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Tevere" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Moldavia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Dr. B. K. Kothari, M.D. (Bom.), Superintendent in charge of the Free Emergency Hospital, sends us the following analysis of injuries sustained by the public from Police lathi charges on Saturday:—

NO. OF CASES.

Admitted, 22; Discharger at request 14; Detained for treatment 8; Treated on the spot nil.

HISTORY OF THE WOUNDED.

1. Head:—Punctured Wounds 2; Contusions and Swellings nil; 2. Back 1; 3. Limbs 4; 4. Chest nil; 5. Abdomen nil; 6. Multiple 15.

II. Fracture cases:—(1) Parmanand Kanji.

III. Severe injuries:—(1) Ramashwardayal Jeelimptoed.

NO. OF CASES.

Admitted 13; Discharged at request 8; Detained for treatment 5; Treated on the spot nil.

HISTORY OF THE WOUNDED.

1. Head:—Punctured Wounds 6; Contusions and Swellings nil; 2. Back nil; 3. Limbs 1; 4. Chest nil; 5. Abdomen nil; 6. Multiple 6.

III. Severe injuries:—(1) Laxmi Narsamba; (2) Bhikha Siva; (3) Mulji Biram.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

—:o:—

Captain B. A. J. Peto Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay represented His Excellency at the Ballard Pier on the occasion of the departure to England of the Right Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Mulla to join His Majesty's Privy Council.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Renfrew lunched at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 13th December.

WHITEAWAY CLERK'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

To Be Re-Tried For Abetment Of Embezzlement.

Stephen Joseph Vaz, lately Chief Clerk of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. was acquitted on appeal by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court on the charge of criminal misappropriation of money for which he was sentenced to one year and Rs. 500 fine, in default three months' more, by the Seventh Presidency Magistrate Mr. Oscar Brown.

Their Lordships, however, held that there was some evidence to warrant a trial on the charge of abetment of the offence for which F. J. D'Souza, the cashier of the firm, was convicted by another Magistrate. Their Lordships therefore directed the appellant to be re-tried for abetment only.

The case arose out of a defalcation of Rs. 2,558 belonging to the firm in 1929, and the appellant was charged in respect of Rs. 650. One of the principal points in favour of the appellant was that he was not in control of the cash.

"WE LOOK TO EDUCATED YOUTH FOR MILITARY LEADERSHIP."

—:o:—

Says Dr. McFadyen In His Convocation Address At Nagpur.

"CLEAN DUTY OF TEACHING INSTITUTIONS TO ENCOURAGE...THE VERNACULARS."

We give below briefly extracts from the address by Rev. Dr. J. F. McFadyen, M. A., D. D., Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University, at the Seventh Convocation held last week.

The high honour which has fallen to Sir C. V. Raman has had the incidental effect of seriously disarranging our programme for Convocation. That the gentleman whom we had selected to deliver the Convocation address has been awarded the Nobel Prize is at least a testimony to the excellent judgment of our Executive Council which invited him; and while we regret that by his absence our Convocation is shorn of much of its glory, we rejoice in the cause of that absence, one more proof, if any proof were needed, that India is capable of the same distinction in practical inquiries as she has long held in the sphere of philosophy and literature, language and law.

THE UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS.

The military training undergone by a number of picked students may fairly be regarded as work done for the Province. If India is ever to be able to undertake her own defence, it is to the educated youth of the country that we look for leadership; and the response of our students to the invitation that went out in 1929 has been most gratifying.

Parades have now recommenced both in Nagpur and at Jubbulpore, and every effort is being made to make up the ground lost by the closing of the Colleges. The annual camp which was to have been held from October 27th to November 5th was cancelled, as the Principals of Colleges were in agreement that under existing circumstances students could not spare ten days from their studies. In spite of the difficulties resulting from the closing of the Colleges, it has been found possible to hold an intensive six weeks' course for the training of Non-Commissioned Officers of "A" Company at Nagpur. It is hoped to arrange a modified course on similar lines for "B" Company at Jubbulpore.

Captain Knight, to whose zealous and devoted work as Adjutant I wish here to pay a tribute, considers the results of the course to be most satisfactory, and the efforts of those attending to be worthy of the highest praise.

INDIAN VERNACULARS.

The Indian vernaculars are now a possible subject of study from the Intermediate to the M. A. stage, and rightly so; and one of the University bodies has been discussing the question from what date the vernacular should be the medium of instruction.

After going into some historic parallels between England in the 14th century and India in the 20th century on the subject of the vernacular languages, Dr. Mc. Fadyen said:—

As for our own country, it seems safe to prophesy that English will never become the language of the people of India. But a mastery of the language we speak is an essential condition of clear thinking, of lucid writing, of intelligent teaching, and indeed of all effective interchange of thought. If these things are so, it is the clear duty of all teaching institutions to encourage in every way the study and the perfecting of the vernaculars. Yet not of the vernaculars only. The English language and English literature have been splendidly enriched by foreign streams, not least by the French stream which at one time seemed likely to submerge them altogether. Perhaps it is true that no language will ever be what it is capable of becoming till it comes into vital contact with some ancient and vigorous tongue. The are the best friends of the vernaculars in India who would not have them studied or developed in isolation. The evidence recently collected by the Curriculum Revision Committee of the High School Board has shown conclusively that men of all shades of political opinion in all parts of the Province, practically without a dissentient voice, are determined that their sons will learn English. In our schools perhaps we have paid too much attention to English as a literature, and too little to English as a spoken language. But in our Colleges, the literature as well as the language must continue to be a leading instrument of culture. The precise moment at which the vernaculars are to become the medium of instruction in the University is a subject on which opinions differ. Buildings hastily erected on insecure foundations do not last the longest. But the whole double duty of the University is clear. On the one hand, we must aim at recovering the ground that has been lost in the acquisition by our students of a mastery of English as a written and spoken language, not only for its own sake, but because it provides the one master-key to the treasures of modern knowledge. On the other hand, we must give every facility to our students to enable them to play a worthy part in the development of their own language and the enrichment of its literature.

THE ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF STUDENTS.

Students who have reached or are nearing the end of their course, however lofty the views they may hold of the meaning and value of a University education, are bound to look forward and ask themselves what the future holds for them when they have passed beyond our portals, and have entered the great and not always too kindly world. One of the disquieting features of our University life is the small number of doors that wait to receive our graduates, and the increasing difficulty in entering even those few doors. However little mercenary feeling a man may have, he must earn his living somehow; and a student can hardly fail to be affected in some degree by the inquiries being conducted all over India into the question of unemployment among educated men.

There is always the danger that a panic on this subject may lead in our Colleges, as it has already led in connection with our schools, to the suggestion of some measure for reducing the supply to the limits of the demand. If we cannot increase the demand to keep pace with the growing supply. Certainly the ideal would be that the rapid expansion of industry and commerce should give a more practical turn to the education of many of our youths, and should absorb a larger proportion of our graduates in the development of the material resources of our country For that it seems we shall have to wait a while, wait perhaps till the investment of capital in non-productive enterprises becomes less lucrative and less tempting.

In the meantime it is well to remind ourselves that the supply of men who have had a training of a purely academic type, however much it may have outrun the present demand for them, would be grossly inadequate to the needs of the country if elementary education were more widspread than it is. To take one single illustration: our Province, with a population double that of Scotland, has as yet no daily newspaper. Here there is an important and honourable profession, which is hardly as yet beyond the pioneering stage.

The same may be said of the teaching profession. The Dominion of Canada, with a far smaller population than this Province, has eleven or twelve Universities and a corresponding number of High Schools. Our High Schools do not at present give scope for the abilities of more than a small proportion of our graduates; our Middle Schools of hardly any; and if we were to suggest the employment of graduates in our Primary Schools, we should be met with a smile of amused contempt; yet surely this is the ideal towards which we must work; women graduates, if not men, even in our Primary Schools.

Our medical profession is as yet only in its infancy, though the way in which our medical graduates crowd into the cities sometimes blinds us to the fact. The attitude of medical men to village work is at least intelligible. There are still much opposition and distrust to be overcome, much superstition to be eradicated; and one must grant that, for an educated man, country life is not attractive. Here again we are met with the crying need for the spread of elementary education. When our young doctors are willing to go to the villages in a spirit of social service, to win by patient kindliness and ready help the confidence of the people, and to charge only such fees as villagers can afford to pay, there seems good reason to hope that many of them could earn a competence, at least as much as they would earn as lawyers, with the added consciousness that they are doing one of the noblest of services to their countrymen.

WORK IN THE VILLAGES.

There is one profession in the West which in this country has hardly any counterpart, viz., the educated minister of religion. Perhaps those who most nearly represent it in India are the members of the Servants of India Society and other similar philanthropic organizations. There seems to be room, especially in the villages, for what would in effect be practically a new profession. The work of its members, as we conceive it, would be to act as propagandists for education, especially the education of girls, for sanitation in all its branches, for co-operation and all those activities vaguely known as village uplift. They would work hand in hand with the schoolmaster, the village and district authorities and the Agricultural Department. They would give simple lectures on varied subjects and would make much use of the magic lantern, while they would encourage the formation and development of village libraries. An educated young man of this type, especially if he had some legal training, might become the guide, philosopher, and friend of the village folks in a fairly wide district. If his wife had some training in midwifery and nursing, and were allowed to charge small fees for her services, a comparatively small subvention would be required to give such a couple at least the decencies of life.

In some of these suggestions, we contemplate a type of educated young man who is not specially interested in making money. That there are such men is not, we hope, a vain dream; while the greater the number of educated men in the villages, the more tolerable does life become for those who are there.

A Correspondent wires from Palghar (Thana) under date 13th December.

Shankarrao Gunjar Rao, M. L. C. who was prosecuted under Section 409 and 109 Indian Penal Code before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dahanu Prant has been acquitted.—A. P.

Barisal.—Babu Profulla Kumar Guha, "Dictator" of the Banaripara Satyagraha Committee, and Babu Keshablall Ganguly, leader of the volunteers, have been arrested under Section 117-B of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

SOCIAL AMENITIES FOR WORKING CLASS.

—:o:—

"Seva Mandir's" Record Of Activities.

Miss Manibai Kara, Hon. Secretary, Seva Mandir, Social Service Centre, Improvements Trust Chawls, Foras Road, Bombay, writes:—

Our last printed report of the Seva Mandir was to the 31st March 1929 and we continued the same activities of the Centre at Tardeo till April 1930. We felt that our work in Tardeo was progressing on very satisfactory lines, but with all our well-trained Staff, we were sanguine we could extend our activities for the better in a more congested area. A further reason for changing the locality was the abnormally high rent we were paying.

Our Head Quarters were transferred to the Foras Road Improvement Chawls. There are in all about 17 to 18 Chawls, all centre in one place where there is a cosmopolitan working class population of Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

PLAY CENTRES FOR CHILDREN

To the various activities that we had been conducting uptil now, we have added evening play centres for boys, girls and men. Particular attention has been paid to the Physical development of the Children as we have got in our evening clubs such games as Volley ball, Badminton, and many other Indian outside sports. The evening club known as Bharat Mitra Mandal is conducted under Seva Mandir by a group of enthusiastic young men who, voluntarily assist us in entertaining the mill workers and others after the day's work.

The Institution has been visited and assisted by distinguished visitors like Atiya Begum, Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, Mrs. Rajjee, Mr G. Griffiths and many others in Tardeo. We had the pleasure to receive at our Centre Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya with many other distinguished women of the "All-India Women's Conference" last year.

Our Institution has received financial support from the Wadia Charities, "Three Arts' Circle," and many others. Mr. Nemani and Mr. Naranlal Bansilal's help to us has been considerable.

VARIED ACTIVITIES.

Our present activities are as follows:—

A Nursery School for Children: Under the age of five years.

2. Young Wives' Club:—Young women between the ages of 12 and 17 are taught reading, writing, domestic economy and industrial training.

3. The Women's Club:—Health talks, general information on current events, sewing, handspinning, charka, general domestic Economy and hygiene.

4. Medical Clinic:—where a Lady Doctor comes once a week.

5. Play Centre: For the Sweeper girls where they are taught Garbha Dances in the Improvement Trust Open Grounds.

6. Physical Culture:—Training is given by the group of young men to the boys, but we are handicapped for want of apparatus. This evening work closes down at 8 p. m.

All these activities are carried on under two paid trained Social Workers. Miss Maniben Kara and Miss Anandibai Joshi have had a special training in Social Service Work in foreign countries. For the voluntary help we have also to thank Miss Tara Tilak, of the Social Training Centre, who has been sending her students to our Centre for their practical work.

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IN THE STRICKEN LAND.

(Continued from page 6.)

took the evidence of several, and saw the marks on their bodies, left by the lathi blows.

After that we went on to Sunav camp where we spent the night in Baroda territory.

THE WOMAN'S WILL.

The next day we went on to Porda and Isnav. Two very strong and determined villages.

The moving spirit of Isnav is the wife of one Dashbhai, Revaben by name. A really remarkable woman. Thin, middle aged and quiet of manner—but with a determined fire in her eyes, which informs one of her inner will. She and her daughter are perfectly fearless—they care nothing for the police. A short while ago the principle men of the village were to hold a meeting in her husband's quarters, tmhe "meeting room" of the camp to discuss their position, and the advisability of continuing non-payment of revenue. Before the meeting Revaben went round the camp and visited personally all the men invited to the meeting. "If you are firm in your resolve you are welcome, but no weaklings or waverers shall enter my house," she said to them. And firm they were!

But only the day before we came Revaben's husband had again, shown signs of wavering. She and her daughters immediately entered on a hunger strike. All was well again the next day.

THE BURNED HOUSES.

The most important village we saw that day was Palai, where six well-built brick houses had been recently burnt.

At about 2-30 on the morning of Dec. 1st the fire was first noticed by one of the villagers. It had evidently been burning for some time inside the house, and had got full hold before it was discovered. The house in which the fire started was empty, except for some stores of dry grass, the owner being a Patidar who had decamped into the Baroda territory on account of the no-tax campaign. Before the flames could be conquered they devoured 6 houses—3 of them absolutely completely except for the bare brick walls.

"How did the fire start?" we enquired.

"Who knows!" was their reply.

"The houses belong to Patidars?"

"Yes."

"Who have not paid their revenue?"

"Yes."

"Was there nothing to show how the fire started," we asked the man who had been the first to notice it.

"No," he replied, "when I ran down from my house opposite I found the lock of the burning house had been broken open and thrown away. Then fire had got such hold inside, that it was impossible to say how it had begun."

"Have you got any personal quarrels with anbyody?"

"No, none."

"What is the footing with the Barias?"

"It was quite good, but lately the officials have added a second Headman to our village, especially for the Barias, and now the atmosphere is not so good."

"But what do you mean?" we enquired, "one does not have two headmen in a village?"

"Yes, that is right. But this is a new plan. Besides the Patidar Headman they have added a Baria Headman, and we knew of his appointment just the day before this fire broke out."

"That is curious," we remarked.

"Yes," they said and added "what is more, on that very day the Circle Inspector and others visited the village and went to the quarters of the Barias to confer with them."

"Oh, that is more curious," I said, "because a Circle Inspector also visited Khanpur the day before the bad fire there. In fact he was there up to the time when the peasant came to put it out. After that he was not seen."

SEVENTY-FIVE AND BLIND AND HOMELESS.

One of the people whose houses had been burned was an old peasant woman of 75 years. When we arrived we found her sitting on the blackened floor of her ruined house cleaning a little bit of corn that some one had given her. Her blind old eyes looked up at us, on hearing our voices, but they could see nothing.

"It is your house mother?" we asked.

"Yes," she said—"everything is burned."

WHY NOT A JOINT ENQUIRY.

Last time I wrote about fires in the Kaira District—those of Khanpur and Saijpur, the Government, through its Director of Information was quick to protest at much that was said. It seems particularly sensitive about the strange coincidences connected with these fires. Why not then have a thorough joint enquiry into the whole matter? It badly needs clearing up.

Sabarmati, December 12.

"SUBHE-DAKAN" ANNUAL.

—:o:—

The Subhe-Dakan an Urdu Daily of Hyderabad has published a Special Annual nmber on the occasion of the birthday of H. E. H. the Nizam. The issue contains a number of articles and poems on a varieties of subjects, by well known writers and poets. The articles on "A real University," Contributions of Non-Arabs to Arabic literature" and "Demands of Hyderabad" are really well written, Josh Malihabadi's two poems on "The Eastern Woman" and "The Western Woman" present the Eastern and Western ideal of Woman. About 40 pictures including photos of almost all the contributiers and two latest pictures of H. E. H. the Nizam add to the beauty of this issue of over a hundred pages.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930.

A MARTYR TO THE CAUSE.

—:o:—

The tragic death on Friday of Sjt. Babu Genu, a Satyagrahi volunteer, and the scenes that followed it on Saturday have profoundly moved the whole city as no other event has done in the present national campaign in Bombay. And it is a tribute to the successful inculcation of the principle of non-violence in the minds of Bombay's citizens that in spite of the resentment in the public mind against the continued repressive policy of the Government peace was maintained in the city with the help of the volunteers and the leaders of the national movement at a time when this tragic occurrence had exacerbated public feeling. The circumstances that attended or brought about the death remain invested under a tragic cloud of mystery and suspicion and all kinds of rumours were current in the city on Friday. Sjt. Babu Genu had but recently come out of jail, after undergoing a term of imprisonment for picketing a foreign cloth shop in the Fort. Jail life had much weakened his body, but evidently not his determination to dedicate himself to the cause of Swadeshi by assisting in the peaceful picketing of sale of foreign cloth. He resumed his work soon after his release in spite of weak health. On Friday he had finished his morning shift and was returning home when, seeing the fateful lorry laden with foreign cloth, he felt he must stop it at any cost, as if he felt that foreign cloth was a deadly poison to his country. What precisely followed is not yet quite clear. Did he deliberately prostrate himself before the lorry, as the popular version goes, or was he, as the Director of Information states, "shouting and jumping about" at the time and "apparently fell down" and was accidentally run over? Who was driving the lorry just at the time it ran over the volunteer's body, the injured driver, as the "Director" states, or somebody else, as some other persons allege? Was the driver injured at the hands of an excited crowd? Even about this there are a number of versions still afloat. These questions will soon be considered at the inquest when the evidence of the driver, now in the hospital, will be available. It is the duty of all who claim to be eye-witnesses of the tragic incident to come forward and assist at the inquiry so that the investigation before the Coroner is as thorough as public interest and support in the provision of testimony can make it. Babu Genu knew the risk he was running in attempting to stop the lorry, but unhesitatingly accepted the risk. It may also be stated that if anybody knowingly drove the car on or egged the driver to drive on in spite of the clear danger of loss of life, he was guilty of criminal heedlessness.

Babu Genu was indeed a martyr to the cause of Swadeshi. And the scenes that followed his death are almost unparallelled in the history of Bombay. Never before, except on the death of Lokamanya Tilak, did such a mammoth funeral procession follow the martyr's remains to the crematorium as Bombay witnessed on Saturday. And never before did ladies shoulder the bier as they did for a time on Saturday. And as for the meeting on the Azad Maidan in the evening neither the demonstration of military force exhibited by authority in the calling out of troops earlier on Saturday afternoon nor the resort to bayonet thrusts in dispersing a crowd that was according to all accounts, non-violent, deter a vast concourse of people coming to the maidan to join in the expression of a respectful tribute to the youth who had made the supreme sacrifice. But we cannot say that the ways of the authorities in dealing with crowds on the occasion were unparallelled. Bitter past memories forbid any such sweeping remark. If there was anything in the police methods without a parallel, it was the provocative manner in which the police unnecessarily and continuously dispersed the crowds with 'lathi' charges and even continued this form of dispersal into the small hours of Saturday morning. So the vicious circle continued that crowds were there because the police were there and the police were there because the crowds collected. It is, however, most gratifying that despite this grave provocation the people for the most part maintained perfect non-violence not only at Kalbadevi Road but later on when next day near the Opera House the police blocked the way of the funeral procession; troops were called and the totally unnecessary demonstration made of Britain's martial might. What necessity was there of this demonstration when the authorities could have consulted the leaders and negotiated for a happy 'denouement?' As a matter of fact, it was the leaders who secured a peaceful settlement, in a quarter of an hour, of the difficuty. And a tribute must be paid to the efforts of Srijuts K. M. Munshi and Jamnadas Dwarkadas in inducing the authorities to appreciate the susceptilities of a funeral procession which hallowed custom decrees must not retrace its steps but wend its way round. But was it necessary that there should be a preliminary demonstration of the power of bayonet charge and the assemblage of troops to test the strength of the religious susceptilities of a vast concourse of men and womes bent on carrying out their dolorous mission?

The speeches at the public meeting brought out clearly the lesson of Babu Genu's noble sacrifice, that the cause of Swadeshi for which he gave his life must be pursued to victory by all those whom he leaves behind. We feel indeed that Babu Genu's supreme sacrifice will intensify the boycott of foreign cloth all over the country, that men and women, young and old, sellers and consumers, will all regard foreign cloth as "haram" and will refuse to touch it or sell it in India. The task of persuading recalcitrant people to stop the use or sale of foreign cloth should no longer be left exclusively to a few "Sevikas" or "Sevaks" of the land. The time has now come for the burden to be shared by all those who believe in Swadeshi. And wherever and whenever necessary, they should strive by all peaceful means to persuade others to take the Swadeshi pledge. Let not Babu Genu's sacrifice be in vain. India shall not have paid adequate tribute to his memory until the cause for which he died achieves victory.

MACDONALD'S ANNOYANCE

—:o:—

Mr. Churchill's speech has raised a veritable storm of protest in Great Britain. Even the London "Times" has been disturbed out of its equanimity. And Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spoke as if he wanted to heave half a brick at the man who had dared to make such a thoroughly "mischievous" speech—at the wrong moment. It appears that Mr. Churchill's offence lies in attacking the Round Table Conference and playing into the hands of the "Congress Party." The offence is really serious, from the British point of view. For, to quote the Premier, "Mr. Churchill selects this moment" to commit it. But, however untimely the speech, Mr. Churchill has but spoken the truth by characterising the Indian "delegates" as "unrepresentative." Mr. MacDonald may not publicly acknowledge it. But at the plenary sessions of the Round Table Conference speaker after speaker confessed in so many words that the country was with the Congress and not with them. Mr. MacDonald, however, knows this in his heart of hearts. He also feels it. The very fact of his eloquent denunciation of Mr. Churchill in nervous fear of the Congress is a conclusive proof.

As to the constitutional position one fails to grasp from the MacDonald denunciation what exactly is Mr. Churchill's crime. His speech may be "expressive of nothing except the antiquated relationship between the Imperial authority and the people who come under its sway." But the attitude of the Socialist Prime Minister is not very much better. People who demand "self-determination"—adopted as a principle by the Labour Party—are "people who would run too fast". They are "idealistic pioneers," who must, presumably, be taught by imprisonment and force that the best substitute for "antiquated" Imperialism is not freedom from Imperialism but "a further political evolution," if possible. The brutal bluntness of the impulsive Tory is merely an explanatory footnote to the polite vagueness of the calculating Socialist. Mr. Churchill's speech is without doubt one of the most insolent speeches that it is possible to deliver. But in the ultimate analysis of motives that sway them, there is nothing to choose between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Churchill, which precisely is what plays into the hands of the Congress.

IN THE STRICKEN LAND.

(BY MIRA BEN.)

After my experience of the burned houses of Khanpur and Saijpur I had had every intention of making weekly visits to Kaira District. But it was not to be. Instead, I found myself kept a prisoner by sickness for nearly three weeks.

"To fall sick is a sin" says Gandhiji. And how painfully I have realized it during these days.

While I lay in my room, news kept reaching me of the happenings in the villages. On November 19th a house burned in Vehra, on November 20th another burned in Dabhasi, on November 27th a third burned in Basana, on November 28th again one burned in Saijpur, and on November 30th six houses burned in Palaj; all in the Borsad Taluka. And there also came news of beatings and other forms of harassment by the police.

Every day I kept hoping that the morrow would bring me back health, that I might return to those brave villages. But I found that for the sin of falling ill I had got to undergo 17 days of imprisonment, and it was only on Monday the 8th December that I was able to set forth.

MYSTERIOUS NIGHT VISITATIONS.

We started off by road in the early morning, and halted first at Pansora where we took our food at a hospitable farm house, and listened to the hopes and fears of the villagers who have recently decided not to pay the revenue.

In the afternoon we went on to Thamna to hear from the peasants themselves about the recent visitations of the police.

Both men and women gathered round, and we had a long talk.

"Three times the police came said the peasants, "each time mysteriously by night."

"When did they come?"

"On Nov. 16th, 18th and 25th. Always after dark at about 8 p.m."

And then one person after another came forward to tell his tale of beating. On the first night 8 men and 2 women were beaten. In two cases the houses being broken into and the people being beaten in their houses.

"Why did they beat you?" we asked.

"They gave no reasons" replied the villagers, "they simply went for us saying "you want Swaraj? Then here it is, take it! and beat us mercilessly."

After listening to the men and seeing their swellings and scars, we turned to the two women.

"How did it happen, sisters?" we asked.

"We two and a third sister were sitting in the house together ourselves at the fire," said Nathiben, a woman of 50 years, "when two policemen came in and demanded of the young one, who was with us, where her husband was. She did not reply. Then they said to her "What is his name?" I turned to them and said "Don't you know that a wife will never utter the name of her husband?" The policemen then struck me with their hands and gave me thrusts on the chest with the handle of their electric torch. Jaben came between us, but the men struck her too. After that they went off."

The man for whom the police had asked was in the fields, and the women were alone at the time.

"Then what of the second visitation?" we ask.

"Oh, that time the police just came and sat for a while in the village street after dark."

But the same night three pairs of bullocks were taken from different places. One pair was retrieved at once.

On the night of the third visitation some 6 or 7 men were beaten. Some in the village streets, and 2 in the fields where the bullocks had been retrieved on the night of 18th Nov. We

(Continued on page 5.)

A LONDON LETTER.

BENEFITS FROM THE EMPIRE

(By Prof. N. G. Ranga.)

LONDON, November 27.

In view of the fact that everyone of the members of the Round Table Conference is laying special stress upon the willingness of the great majority of Indians to remain in the British Commonwealth of Nations it is not out of place to enquire to what extent India does actually benefit from this Commonwealth. Taking tariffs to start with, we find that the interests of Great Britain and India clash to a greater extent than what happens between England and other Dominions in the Commonwealth. India is fast becoming a first class industrial country and is indeed allotted a place at the International Labour Office and the League of Nations in the comity of the first class industrial nations and her tariffs upon textiles and iron manufactures are not expected to help similar industries organised and carried on in England.

ECONOMIC POSITION.

India is mostly independent of the empire agricultural produce and is fast becoming independent of the Java Sugar imports, while England is largely dependent upon Indian cotton, tobacco, jute and even wheat, not to speak of coffee, tea and rubber. India finds that her government stores can be more cheaply supplied by other European countries and America than England and that her sons are better taught, given better treatment and encouragement in technical studies by other continental countries than England. After all the services rendered by the London Money market are not indispensable nor are they cheap, indeed, the Wall Street of New York is bidding fair to serve more willingly the Indian Capitalists, just as cheaply and efficiently, without claiming, as is done by the City of London, any political advantages and privileges, to the detriment of Indian interests—political and financial. Hence any talk of tariff truce, industrial harmony and financial co-partnership is hopelessly futile.

INDIANS AND BRITISH UNIVERSITIES.

We are told that India's youngmen are being trained at the English Universities and if the bond of the Commonwealth is kept up, the Indian Youth can always be sure of being welcomed to the highly efficient English Universities. Though I must admit that we do derive much invaluable help and assistance in our search for more scientific training in England than can be obtained in our own country, I have to draw the attention of my readers to the unfortunate fact that our students are not welcomed by English University authorities, that each of their colleges fixes the number of seats available to our students so low that many of our youngmen are obliged, after having left home, to waste much time in waiting for their turn and that not adequate, if at all any, provision is made for our students in the sports, clubs, and cultural associations attached to the British Universities. Moreover, the teachers have come to assume such an air of superiority towards our students that they become sometimes positively obnoxious. we are told that the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India facilitates the admission of our students into British Universities. But I assert, on very good authority, that more often than not, this department is a hindrance. The educational advisers do not take even a little trouble and there are many cases in which the students got seats after the advisers said it was impossible and there are several students who were positively hindered in securing seats.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Moreover, our students are made to feel, everywhere, in British University towns that they are unwanted. Many middle class families do not wish to take our people as boarders, many kindly people never think of the social isolation of our boys and most of the social workers have not realised their responsibilities towards our "home-sick" young people. But on the Continent, without any High Commissioner or his advisers, without any talk of the benevolent help rendered so graciously to our young men and almost with open arms, our students are welcomed, provided seats in the Universities, helped socially to feel quite at home in European life and encouraged to study well. It is an open secret that an Indian student can get admission on the Continent into many a laboratory, firm, mill or factory, that he desires whereas he cannot think of such a thing in England.

ENGLAND TEACHES NOTHING.

We are often told that England teaches us much that we cannot otherwise learn so easily and cheaply, in the way of industrial, commercial and financial technique. Supposing that we do learn these things from England, is it necessary for the continuation of our ability to learn from them, to remain as a subject portion of the Em-

(Continued on page 8).

HISTORY SPEAKS.

SIR JADUNATH SARKAR'S PLATITUDES.

(BY "OSIRIS")

"A nation cannot possibly gain anything by keeping its rising generation in a state of ignorance and constant nervous excitement. India is not to-day isolated from other countries and our sons have to force the freest and fullest competition with the other nations of the world in every sphere of life, economic, political, cultural etc. whose careers were thus ruined in order to make them the tools of the wild assertions of misguided political leaders."

One need hardly make any apology for having quoted this lengthy extract from what has been reported to be a Press interview of no less a pedagogue than Sir Jadunath Sarkar that was recently broadcast, with requisite prominence, by the Anglo-Indian Press.

LET'S BLUSH.

As a piece of historical pedagogy, the whole statement is as intriguing as it is remarkable. It is at once so much more creative than critical to the point of romanticism, so revolutionary in its subjective perspective in regard to the phenomena of contemporary history—one is not sure indeed, that the events envisaged in it are not taking place on the Martian planet and not on this godless bit of terra-firma called India. The world nourished on rationalism and empiricism (which, in our conception, give a tangible shape to history) may raise a startled and twitching eyebrow of amusement. It may even smile. Some at least, of Sir Jadunath's students will blush and others abandon themselves to a violent fit of guffaws.

DUAL ROLE.

Sir Jadunath's words are a little obscure and it is necessary to point, in bringing out their coherence, that his *role* is not purely that of the pedagogue. He is a prominent University official and is sitting, at this moment, on a committee of historical research appointed by the Government. He is, then, a semi-official in the sense of Rev. Dr. McFayden of Nagpur, who told us only last week that 'the Nagpur University was established by law as one of the institutions of the Province . . . and had the closest possible relations with the Government. But that fact should not exempt him from the necessity of accepting due responsibility involved in the public statement he has made.

OBSCURANTISM.

To begin with is Sir Jadunath justified in accusing Indian nationalism of keeping the students "in a state of ignorance and constant nervous excitement"? Keeping the complex subject of neurology out of discussion for the moment (and Sir Jadunath is at best a mediocre dilettante in its specialist field), the charge may be levelled, with demonstrable justification, against the enemies and opponents of Indian nationalism. Sir Jadunath is certainly welcome to create his own perspective which in the eye of the freer, critical world is essentially reactionary and obscurantist, and it is extremely doubtful, whether he would find a single supporter outside of himself and a certain clique of reactionaries in India and England, who could venture to reduce himself to ridicule by attempting to contradict even such theoretical exponents of Indian nationalism as Ramsay MacDonald, Wedgwood Benn and other British statesmen.

As regards his other charges with which "misguided political leaders" are sought to be damned, the conditions of life through which Indian students have to struggle refute them more effectively than any argument. The Utopia of Indian students' life which Sir Jadunath so poetically conjures into a string of meaningless words exists probably in his imagination. The Indian students in England and other foreign countries could easily convince him of the absurdity of his statements by describing the bare realities of their existence.

ABSURD.

The "freest and fullest competition" of which he speaks is only too glaringly absurd of belief, as the plea of that competition is the very *raison d'etre* of any movement of political freedom. The stigma of political inferiority with all its consequences, the isolation and stagnation which are synonymous with the system of political subjection under which the nation is living the present state of India in all its aspects of life form the one and effective reply to Sir Jadunath's reactionary statement. Let him prove *his* wild assertions of a worse than misguided political partisanship.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Mr. Jayakar and Cricket.

Would not the public be pleasantly surprised to know that Mr. Jayakar used to play cricket once upon a time? It is rather a long time ago. But it is nonetheless a fact. For, during the riot of autobiographical declamations in which the "delegates" to the Round Table Conference indulged at its plenary Sessions, the Thakurdwar politician pointedly referred to his cricketing past. And in its name he demanded due observance of the rules of the game. Mr. Jayakar has added one more claim to deserve particular notice. But admirers of cricket—and of cricketers—might well wonder whether his present attitude was not a new interpretation of the rules and the spirit of the game. What kind of cricket is this that Mr. Jayakar and his team have gone to play in London while India's Captain and his lieutenants have been clapped in jail? Can it be that Mr. Jayakar has entirely cut himself off from that youthful sporting spirit of his, when he was—a cricketer?

Let Citizens Decide.

A poet may ask "What is in a name"? But to the man of the world one name may mean much more than another. Else why should some people exert so mightily to secure an insignificant little title like Rao Saheb? The desire of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to designate their President as Lord Mayor is easily explained. That title is more distinctive and more high sounding than "President" which is shared by thousands from the President of the Congress to that of the humblest Trade Union. The Congress President does not need any special title. He rather adorns the title conferred upon him. But of how many Presidents of the Corporation can the same be said? As a rule they need a special designation to distinguish them. And while yet British ways are copied, "Lord Mayor" will do. Government may or may not approve of the suggestion. But that need not matter. It is adequate enough if in popular parlance it is determined to call the Corporation President Lord Mayor and regard him as the First Citizen. It was not Government that created the name, "Azad Maidan".

Perverse.

If the Principal of the Elphinstone College could divest himself of his political prejudices, which he should never entertain as an educationist, he would realise that the dignified action of the Debating Union of his college was more in keeping with educational ideals than his own. Granting that Civil Disobedience is ruinous and that every one professing Nationalism is a sedition monger with dangerous ideas,—one is reminded of a famous trial in ancient Greece—can Principal Hamill deny that the alumni of his college have every rights, as students of politics, to have both sides discussed. We hope, Principal Hamill has not forgotten the elementary principles of imparting knowledge so much as to be ready to ban, for instance, books on Communism and Anarchism written by communists and anarchists or their sympathisers. Yet this is exactly where his objectionable "flat" will logically lead him.

How It Spreads.

It is reported that some lady volunteers of New Delhi visited the Bar Rooms and have taken down the names of such lawyers as are wearing foreign cloth with a view to picketing their offices till they give up foreign cloth entirely. It is also interesting to note that at various educational centres patriotic students have formed themselves into Unions for the express purpose of persuading their fellow-students and their teachers to discard foreign cloth altogether. Most interesting is the resolve of many patriotic tailors not to handle foreign cloth. We hope it is not necessary to remind the lawyers and students and professors in Bombay of their duty in the matter.

SARDAR'S ARREST STIFFENS PEASANTS' RESOLVE.

Waverers Join Movement.

NO REVENUE TILL MAHATMA IS IN JAIL.

COLLECTOR AMONG EMIGRANTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Dec. 11.

Seventeen Raniparaj families of Syadala and Titwa village of Bardoli Taluka have their huts in the lands declared confiscated by Government. They have received an oral order to pull them down immediately and remove the materials if they like.

The Raniparaj people are habituated to live in fields. Poor Raniparaj people have no land of their own, yet their huts stand in certain fields owned by others. Fields are sold and owners are changed, but the hut of the poor stands undisturbed. It is now considered a sin to remove it.

The owners of these huts work as labourers in the very fields but under different owners. None is heard of removing them upto now. The huts which are ordered to be pulled down belong to such extremely poverty-stricken Raniparaj labourers. All these huts are in the confiscated lands of Satyagrahi Patidars. But they stand there for the last hundreds of years. They are not owners of land, but their unwritten moral right to stay there has continued to be recognised from generation to generation.

PASSPORT RESTRICTION.

Mr. Ukabhai Makanbhai of Karadi (Jalalpore) approached the Mamlatdar to get an Identification certificate for a woman going to South Africa. The officer ordered "No cetificate shall be issued till you give security to pay your revenue of the next year."

COLLECTOR AMONG PEASANTS.

Mr. Braham paid a visit to the migrated peasants of Satem village (Jalalpore) now camping at Sitapur on the 9th inst. The Mamlatdar informed the peasants by peeping into their camps of the arrival of the District Collector Mr. Braham was received with due respect, as he went there as a guest. Interesting conversation ensued between the District Collector and the peasants.

Mr. Braham:—Why have you come here, leaving your homes?

Answer:—To be saved from the harassment and abuses of Chowkidars and to save our sisters and mothers from their honour being violated.

Mr. B.:—Why do you refuse to pay Government revenue?

A.:—It is our vow not to pay a single pie till Mahatmaji and the Sardar are in jail and till our self-respect is not honoured.

Mr. B.:—But what is your demand?

A.:—Our demand is well-known to the whole world.

M. B.:—How long will you continue to stay here?

A.:—Till the fight is finished.

Mr. B.:—When will the fight end? Pay up the revenue and the struggle is over. What will you do if it is prolonged?

A.:—We are farmers. The world is wide. We have turned forests into beautiful gardens wherever we have settled.

Mr. B:—What is the amount of your arrears?

A.:—For some only Rs. 30. 50 or 150. For such a trifling sum we have foregone our buildings, properties, ready crops and standing crops in fields and many other such things. Sacrificing all these, we have come away here. In spite of all this, our cattle were driven away from this Baroda territory. One of us has an arrears of Rs. 50 only. His bullocks worth Rs. 400 together with the cart full of grass were attached. Property worth Rs. 570 was attached to recover Rs. 50!

At this stage the Mamlatdar intervened and gave an explanation to Mr. Braham that his arrears are recovered by selling the oxen for Rs. 50. The cart is lying in the Thana, and it is to be returned.

Mr. B.:—Why don't you complain about this harassment?

A.:—Sir, to whom should we complain? This Mamlatdar had once come in the village Thana. Our village priest complained to the Mamlatdar in a requesting tone that the Chowkidars kept there to guard the rice crop were depriving the poor Dubias and shepherds of their poultry and goats by force, and were removing sugar-cane, etc., from the field. Before our priest could finish his say, the Mamlatdar pounced upon him and gave him four or five slaps. The Hawladar imitated his master and dealt some lathi blows. He is not still able to move about from his bed, even though it is more than a month and a half."

Mr. Braham and the party took leave after this interesting conversation.

OWNER OF NEW CONGRESS HOUSE ARRESTED.

Mr. Mohanlal Vrajdas, owner of the house which is now used by the Surat District Congress Committee was arrested for helping an unlawful association.

AFTER THE SARDAR'S ARREST.

The shock received by the sudden arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by the peasants has had very wholesome effect in this district. Reports from the Bardoli Taluka say that some villages which were keeping back out of fear or shrewdness, have now cast in their lot with their Satyagrahi brethren and have begun to migrate. Palsod which had its own doubts about the present campaign nas now vacated. A company of some important land-holders of the village Varad has now vacated. Half a dozen of Mahomedan landholders of Vankaner have left their village. Nijar the only lingering village on the Sarbhon side has been deserted. So have done Butwada, Degama and Goddha on the Valod side. Preparations are going on among Banias and other classes in bigger villages also.

The same kind of news pours in also from the Taluka of Jalalpore.

Government's decision to collect the revenue from the 10th of December instead of on the usual date viz., 5th Feb. 1931, had set the people thinking of their new position, and the shock caused by their Sardar's arrest has driven them to the final resolve.

OLPAD FOLLOWS BARDOLI'S EXAMPLE.

The taluka of Olpad has also shed its indecision. Responsible leading landholders in their meeting to-day passed a resolution saying that they would stand by the peasants of Bardoli and Jalalpore in the present no-tax campaign and would withhold their revenue until they are ordered by their Sardar and Mahatmaji to do so.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT HAS SAVED BOMBAY

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1)

of the human race, discarded it; and the entire burden of finance, commerce and trade, agriculture and manufacture has fallen upon gold, and all this misery in India and abroad has been inflicted in the name of fixity which, according to the Babington Smith's Report of 1919, Clause 34, is a convenience, not a necessity. I have a copy before me of "The Daily Mail", Paris, October 23rd, 1930, under the heading "Silver Value Situation", it wrote about effects on world trade: "The American Government is fully alive to the possibilities of improving world trade conditions through measures restoring Oriental purchasing power by raising the silver value from the present catastrophic low rate. My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Benjamin Strong, the late Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, warned British Banking Leaders five years ago that the British silver policy would have the catastrophic effect it has had since." The above is from the New York correspondent of the paper.

GOVERNMENT AND HIGH EXCHANGE.

Q.: Did the Government of India know that high exchange is injurious to the best interest of India?

A.: I think the Finance Department was alarmed. In 1897 I see a despatch from the Government of India which runs as follows: "That the true interests of India demand that any measure for attaining stability in the rate of exchange between gold and silver should be based upon a rate not greatly differing from 16d. to the rupee, and that any measure which would raise the rupee materially higher than that level involves great dangers for which we could see no adequate compensation." There is another despatch of the Government of India dated 11th October, 1924, expressing great fear of a higher rate than 18d. The late Mr. S. A. Ralli before the Currency Committee of 1898 strongly objected to the 16d. rupee and he said, "but what I maintain, and nothing will shake my conviction upon that, is that the high rate of exchange checks the development of trade and cultivation in India."

Q.: Was 16d. ratio a success?

A.: A perfect failure, as it was worked with token currency. It inflated prices. The index number of nine food-grain prices was 114 in 1895. It rose to 117 in 1904. The Government began to coin token rupees in 1901. The index number in 1913 rose to 199 and in 1914 to 222; all this was before the war. The purchasing power of the rupee was practically stable between 1873 and 1904, but the token currency with which the country was flooded affected prices as it was bound to do. The rupee did not fall materially between 1873 and 1893. It was the gold value of the rupee which fell, not its purchasing power in the country intermittally and the Government of India in a despatch in 1886 acknowledged the benefit to the country at large which the fall in the exchange value of the rupee had conferred upon the country; although it inconvenienced the treasury and the remittances of English Government servants. The silver question has now become a world question and a recent telegram from New York says "that Mr. Darling, the well-known British Banker, expressed the opinion that unless the present situation was remedied the repudiation of National Debts and an Industrial Revolution might ensue. He contended that such rehabilitation of silver would not only put Asia on its feet but materially benefit Mexico and South America."

Q.: What is your remedy?

A.: That which was suggested by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in 1898.

THOSE TEXT-BOOK PROFESSORS!

Q.: Some Indian Economists think that ratio is immaterial if India had an effective gold currency?

A.: England has that with free trade. America has that with great protection; and France has that with protection; and except France the two great countries, namely, England and America, are in great distress. And so is Germany. I attach no importance to the opinions of our text-book professors.

"I wish to ask you several other questions regarding Free Trade, Protection, Swadeshism, Boycott, and various other conditions which prevail in India and elsewhere. May I trouble you again", put in our representative before he withdrew.

"I am at your service", was the prompt response of Mr. Wadia.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

The Egyptian View.

In the course of an extremely interesting article, "At Balagh", the organ of the Wafd Party of Egypt, makes strong strictures against the rulers of the Indian States and after comparing Mahatma Gandhi with Sir Rabindranath Tagore and H. H. the Aga Khan, addresses its readers, as follows regarding Mahatmaji:—

"Now bend your necks in veneration for we are referring to the greatest man of India, Gandhi. Who is Gandhi? That skeleton of bones in which shines forth a great soul. It is he who has given the whole of his property to the nation, who has even taken off the clothes from his body in sympathy with the poor, who only ties a loin-cloth made of rough yarn spun and woven by himself. That same Gandhi comes out of his Ashram with a little staff in his hands so that he may make his country free.

Such is Gandhi, naked, thin and unarmed. O Gandhi, thou art not only the guide of India, but a source of light for Egypt as well. O India, in spite of all thy misfortunes, how fortunate thou art in this respect that thy soil can produce men like Gandhi! (Translated in Urdu in "Payam" of Calcutta.)

Surat "Dictator" Jailed.

SURAT, Dec. 13.

Mr. Mangaldas Vakilvala, the first "Dictator" of the Surat Congress Committee, who was arrested on 5th December on charges under Section 17 (1 and 2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, was this afternoon convicted on both counts and sentenced to undergo six months simple imprisonment on the first count and six months simple imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine, in default to undergo three months further imprisonment on the second count by the City Magistrate. The sentences are to run concurrently.—A. P.

SIMLA INTRIGUES FOR SPEAKERSHIP.

—:o:—

Rainy To Continue As Leader?

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

With the recent return of Sir Lancelot Graham from leave, questions with regard to nominations to the Assembly and the election of President and the leadership of Assembly began to assume considerable interest. It seems Sir Lancelot was very anxious to exercise his influence in these spheres and pull wires.

Intrigue has flourished for the past fortnight and many speculations have been indulged in political circles.

ONE SECRET OUT

To-day one secret is officially out, namely nomination of non-official members to the Assembly while questions of the leader of the House and Assembly President still remain to be settled. I am told that it is quite likely that Sir George Rainy will be asked to continue leadership of the Assembly, which role he certainly filled successfully last session.

Sir James Crerar's supporters may consider it as a censure of their chief, but after the manner in which the situation was mishandled during Crerar-Patel controversies the Viceroy is probably anxious to take no more risks. This correspondingly reduces the influence of men like Sir Lancelot Graham who really were at the back of the controversies between the Government and the Chair.

AN AGITATED MOULVI

The point of interest now is as to who will be backd by Government for the presidentship. Moulvi Muhammed Yakub has been very much agitated since an Anglo-Indian correspondent announced, apparently in an inspired message from Simla last autumn that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah would be backed by the Government. But Mr. Yakub found here during the past fortnight champions in the Legislative Department who are anxious not to experiment any more with brilliant or capable presidents.

But this opinion has found rebuff in higher circles, who hold that Mr. Yakub was promoted definitely on the understanding that it would be a Week's Wonder and that the choice must be made on merits. So far candidates in the field are Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Dr. Suhrawardy, Sir Abdurrahim, Mr. Rangachariar and for Deputy Presidentship Sir Harisingh Gour and Mr. K. C. Neogy. Government has wisely decided to encourage none.

CONGRESSMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

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Volunteers in Court Allege Police Violence.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Munshiganj.—Kumudini Kanta Ghosal a Congress worker was arrested on a charge of threatening wth assault a clerk and tax collector of Jainsar Union Board on the latter's refusal to resign his post and of interfering with the collection of Union Board rates.

Brahmanbaria.—The case against Lalit Mohan Burman Secretary of the Local Congress Committee and five others was disposed of to-day. Judgment has been reserved. The accused did not participate in the proceedings but the volunteers made a statement alleging police violence.

Burman was recently released from jail.

A CLASS PRISONERS IN SOLITARY CELLS

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"SANIK'S" EDITOR AS ORDINARY UNDER-TRIAL?

AGRA, Dec. 11.

"A" class prisoners who are in solitary cells in the Agra District Jail are said to be ordered to be kept there for ten days. It is not definitely known for what offence they are given this punishmest. A rumour is prevailing here that some 'A' class prisoner handed over some written complaints to the Home Member on his recent visit here. The Superintendent of the jail is said to have objected to it and it is alleged that this is the real reason of there being kept in the cells. They were, all of them disallowed to have any interview last week and there seems to be no possibility of there being any interview next Sunday. Mr. Sardarsingh, Editor of the "Sainik" is treated in jail as an ordnary under-trial.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.
BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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V. P. Articles In Post Offices. Levy Of Demurrage.

The following postal notice is issued:—

"On and after the 1st January 1931, inland value-payable letters and parcels, book packets and registered newspapers received for delivery will be kept in deposit in the post office for three complete days only from the day of their first presentation to the addressees or the delivery of the intimation of their arrival to any other persons on their behalf. If the addressees fail to take delivery of them within the three days following the date of their first presentation or the date of delivery to them or to their accredited agents of intimation of their arrival, the articles will be returned to the senders on the fourth day.

If the adressees desire to have the articles kept in deposit in the Post Office for a further period, they should in the mean time submit a written application bearing postage stamps affixed thereto at the rate of two annas per article, for each day (or part of a day) of such detention. The applications must state definitely the period for which the retention of the article in the Post Office is desired.

The maximum period of retention on request will be ten complete days from the date of the first presentation of the article or the delivery of the intimation of its arrival.

If the fourth day after the first presentation or delivery of intimation of the value-payable article falls on a Sunday or other Post Office holiday the article will be kept in deposit till the next working day without any charge on account of demurrage.

THE WEATHER.

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POONA, Dec. 14.

The western disturbance has caused local rain or snow in Kashmir. Sonamarg reports one and a half inches.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir. A few light showers are likely in Simla and Kumaon Hills.—A. P.

None but the asthmatic—expecting death as the only relief—can have a fair idea of the terrible oppressions of an attack.

Those who have despaired taking a course of injections, who for days, months and years together are bellowing their lungs and are tired of their existence would do well once to try

No. 15 THAMIINE. (Regd.)

ASTHMA
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Dr. J. D. Kulkarni

Thakurdwar Rd., Bom. No 2
Tele: Add. "Omkarodaya."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

MERCY FOR SHOLAPUR CONVICTS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 14.

The question of mercy being shown to the four Sholapur convicts, sentenced to be hanged, had been occupying the public mind of Poona. In fact, the subject was never out of mind. A requisition signed by thousands of citizens was forwarded to the President of the City Municipality to call a public meeting to express its opinion. Accordingly a huge meeting was held on Thursday evening on the Reay Market grounds. It was altogether a unique meeting. All persons, parties, races and creeds were represented at the meeting. It was a non-political meeting. Father Winslow of the Christ Seva Sangh presided. He spoke as a Christian and pleaded for mercy to the convicts. His presence lent peculiar weight and charm to the meeting. He spoke in impressive tones and every word was listened to with care. He explained the purport of the resolution. Then he read out the following resolution, which is effectively and beautifully worded:

THE RESOLUTION.

"We, citizens of Poona, representatives of various races, creeds and parties, while viewing with horror the crimes perpetrated on the police at Sholapur on 18th May 1930 and in no sense wishing to condone such crimes, beg respectfully to petition Your Excellency to consider the exercise of clemency towards those who have been condemned to death in connection with these crimes, and the commutation of their sentence to such alternative penalty as Your Excellency may approve.

We venture to urge this course in view of the following considerations:—

(1) The disagreement between the judges when the case came before the High Court seems to indicate at least some measure of doubt as to the prisoners' guilt, and the English tradition would give a condemned man the benefit of every doubt.

(2) Even though all the condemned be guilty, it must be remembered that, at the time of the outrage, feeling on both sides was running very high, and intense excitement prevailed. At such times, in an outburst of passion, do things which they afterwards bitterly regret. If such penitence can be shown to exist, it should not go unheeded.

(3) Above all, the exercise of clemency is a divinely Christian act, and "earthly power doth then show likest 'gods,' when mercy seasons justice." If such mercy wer eto be shown by Your Excellency at this critical juncture, we believe that it might have a profound effect in helping forward that movement of reconciliation and good-will which all right-minded persons, whether British or Indian, so earnestly desire."

THE SPEECHES.

Speeches were, then, delivered by Messrs. C. V. Vaidya, J. S. Karandikar, Mullaji Saheb, Jedhe, A. V. Patwardhan and others. Mr. Vaidya dwelt on the urgency of not executing any body about his guilt, there was the feeblest doubt. Mr. Karandikar pointed out the difficulty of bringing in evidence in those dire days of Sholapur, on behalf of the accused. The resolution was passed unanimously. The President was then garlanded by Rao Bahadur Hanumanth Ram Ramnath amidst cheers. It is reported that all the four accused have been transferred from the Yeravda Prison to the Belgaum Jail.

MR. PHADKE HONOURED.

A public meeting was held on Friday evening to congratulate Mr. K. N. Phadke. Mr. S. R. Phatak presided. Gratulatory speeches were delivered.

INDIAN STANDARD OF LIVING.

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Is It Lower Than That Of Other Countries?

DR. B. N. DEY SAYS "NO".

To a press representative who interviewed Dr. B. N. Dey at his place Dr. Dey expressed himself in the following way with regard to one of the most burning questions of the day

Since I came back to my motherland I have found to my utter dismay that many of the non-Indian papers and politicians miss no opportunity to impress upon us that the Indain standard of living is lower than that prevailing among other so called advanced races of the world. And the most pathetic part of the whole thing is that our own leaders and the whole population from the intelligentia down to the masses have been hypnotised into believing this to be true. We, who have had the good fortune to see a very small part at least of the good old days of India are in duty bound to put down before ourselves and the coming generations—and that in no unambiguous manner—the real state of affairs so that our youngmen may have full knowledge of themselves and their fore-fathers. That will help them in building up their future with hope courage and confidence.

Let us first of all take the case of the masses. We need not go back to days of Sri Ramchandra, Asoka or Akbar. Only a few decades ago every one of them had plenty to eat and to spare at home and they had milk standard of living which could compare very favourably with that of any other people of the world. True they used to get lower wages. But the stable food like rice used to sell at 8 maunds a rupee, while it is now Rs. 8/ a maund. So if the wages have increased six times to, ten times, the purchasing power of money has gone down sixtyfour times i.e. the standard of living is ten times lower than what it used to be before. The fact that, in one place a man who purchased one rupee worth of paddy could hardly carry it home after working for the whole day and suspected that the seller must have mixed extra quantity of rice to get rid of his surplus stock, has its own morals. The standard of living of the masses that we now see round about us in India both for the masses and the classes is a degenarate form of the usual standard that obtained only a generation ago. It is going down the ladder in Geometric progression until the relation between the present standard and their usual standard would be beyond recognition.

"BELOW ANIMAL STANDARD."

Comprison is odious no doubt, but if we compare the standard of living of our masses with that of the people of similar standard of civilisation and culture like China and Japan it would be apparent even to the most superficial observer that the standard of living—if you of course call it a human standard—among the masses in India now-a-days is simply non-existent. It is below the animal standard, excepting the fact that the organism lives. It can only be interpreted in the biological sense of its existence. So I refuse to recognise the present standard of living as Indian standard, and I am sure with all these economic movements about us the masses will adjust themselves and come back to their original standard of living.

India is said to be the land of contrasts and it is more so now due to the unbalanced economic conditions. The very rich and the very poor live side by side and that is due to the extreme poverty unknown in human history.

Among the rich folks the standard of living in true Indian style is higher in money value than the contemporary and corresponding status of people of other countries. In one of my trips to India I met an American in a homeward (India ward) bound steamer full of those freeminded people of various parts of the globe eager to know India. He was very busy in taking down what they called comparative notes. I again happened to meet him in the Chowpathy Sands. In a "Pan" shop (booth) there amongst its bill of fares was written that the price of a "khili" of Benarasi "pan" ranged from an anna to Rs. 100/ per "khili". My American friend was rather hard put to it to realise that such a small thing like "Pan" which is a mild luxury and does not sustain life should cost so much. That gives only a glimpse into the standard of living of the rich in this country.

A FICTITIOUS STANDARD.

Unfortunately for us the majority of our middle-class people have been forced to live in ill-ventilated and sparsely lighted houses in the cities. This has been termed "Indian standard of living." This has been and is still being dinned into our ears for the last two generations and has been acepted as a fact which has now grown into conviction. A good deal of capital is made out of this for differentiating the wages between an Indian and a foreigner. You can take it from me—and I can substantiate it—that in the case of a foreigner his standard of living in his home country is supplamented by so-called essential amenities (which are unnecessary luxuries according to his home standard) to make up for his standard of living in India. So what many of our well-meaning leaders and those countrymen of mine who are members of the "heaven-born" services have accepted as established fact, is really a fictitious standard. And the present standard which has no parallel and place in the nature's scheme of things cannot and ought not to be allowed to last long.

Even to-day class for class the standard of living in a few home units could be compared with the home units of any other country of the world. It will be found that the expenditure in the case of the former is decidedly more than that of the latter. If unfortunately, in the majority of Indian homes to-day we find a low standard of living, that must be attributed to utter indifference induced by dispair of outlook on life. Now take for example the standard set down for a typical Indian. In the case of a middle class Bengali to enable him to live in a correct Bengali style he must have in this season of the year at least a dozen white or cream tunics of fine warm cloths and at least three white or cream shawls as otherwise the dirt will show,—which is not the case with dark winter suits, and coloured shirts of these days. Take into considerations the laundry bills also. I for my own part quite well remember the days of my boyhood when my father was living and we had two changes of clothes (dhotis and tunics) everyday, which I can hardly afford now. Wherefore then all these talks of inferior standard of living? The talk of differentiating the Indian and foreign standard and branding the former with inferiority complex is mischievous on the face of it.

A FALLACY EXPOSED.

The other day I was pained and shocked to hear from an honest and well-meaning countryman of mine—an "England-returned" Indian Officer—trying to make out a case for comparatively higher wages necessary for foreign trained officers due to their changed mode of living contracted from domicile in a foreign country. It revealed to me the depth to which the evil roots of the poisonous idea have ertended themselves. I lost no time in convincing this youngman by facts and figures that whether an officer lives in purely Indian style or in quite a different style due to his changed standard of living, acquired during his sojorn in a foreign country, the cost in the case of the former could be greater. So he should not talk of that again.

Plain living and high thinking is the kernel of our culture. That plain living did never mean living in dirty surroundings and indifference to personal cleanliness. It included among other things, giving away a good portion of our wealth to "Daridra Narayan" (i.e. the service of the poor) which was a part of the many useful, economic and pleasant social obligations of a true "Grihasti." Even now in Calcutta this thing is going on among the few well known families. Let the critics compare thecosts. And I am sure there will be enough incentive to our youngmen to earn money and live upto the real Indian standard of plain living and high thinking.

Madras, Dec. 13.—The condition of Mr. I. Green, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, who was admitted to the General Hospital a few days ago, is still causing anxiety. The dinner party at Government House has been postponed and His Excellency has abandoned his visit to the races. —A. P.

Madras, Dec. 13.—Six coolies have been arrested and remanded to custody in connection with the attack on the Assistant Manager of Thaimudi Estate, who is improving.—A. P.

New Delhi, Dec. 13.—Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, arrived here this evening. He leaves for Calcutta to-morrow evening. —A. P.

Karachi, Dec. 13.—The inward air mail is late owing to bad weather and is expected to-morrow.—A. P.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

'Muslims Take To Swadeshi' Says "Hamadan."

In a very beautifully-worded article, "Hamadan" of Lucknow, thus calls upon the Indian Mussalmans to take to swadeshi:—It is a pity that we are so short-sighted that we are not taking any advantage of the unique opportunity that nature has provided for us and instead of taking to Swadeshi we have made up our minds to sell foreign cloth. Swadeshi is a very useful and neccssary thing for the Indian Mussalmans; it is a nectar to them. We, therefore, request the Mussalmans with folded hands, to take to Swadeshi with all the enthusiasm at their command, irrespective of their political convictions.

"ALIF BA" of Damascus learns that the Government of Trans-Jordania has commenced acting on the principle of employing such persons only as belong to that country. It is learnt that in pursuance of this policy several Syrian employees have been dismissed. ("Hamadan").

"MILLAT" of Delhi learns that Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Messrs. Shustari & Co., have reduced the fare from Bombay to Jeddah from Rs. 190 to Rs. 160. Their agents have assured Government that they will do everything to provide necessary comforts for the Hajis. They have also expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the Haj Committee regarding the appointment of doctors.

"BANDE MATARAM" of Lahore suggests that prayers should be offered for the recovery from illness of Pandit Motilal Nehru in different mosques temples, and churches.

TURKEY'S NEW PARTY.

—:o:—

Advancing Democracy.

"The Christian Science Monitor" of Boston writes:—

Turkey's experimental democracy advanced to a new stage on September 25 when Fethi Bey, former Turkish Ambassador at Paris, led the sixteen members of his newly formed Liberal Party into the Assembly and, in forthright democratic fashion, launched an immediattly atack upon the Government of Premier Ismet Pasha.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic and presiding officer of the Assembly, must have watched the proceedings with parental interest. For it is due to his determination to bring Turkey, as rapidly as possible, into step with the nations of the western world that the two-party system has been initiated. That the experiment can be attempted at all is indication of the constructive progress that Turkey has made since the establishment of the Republic on Oct. 29, 1923.

The Assembly, established in 1925, has been, up to now, a symbol of democratic government rather than its agent. Although the entire male population over 18 years of age has had the franchise, only one political group, the People's Party, was allowed to contend in the elections. Parliamentary action consisted chiefly in the ratification of measures designed and handed down by Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his advisers. During this entire period Ismet Pasha has held the post of Premier.

Henceforth, however, new significance will attach to the acts of the Assembly and the Government will be less the voice of its Dictator-President and more genuinely an expression of that limited popular will by which members of the Assembly are chosen. That President Kemal is genuinely committed to carry through until democracy is actually established in the Republic which he founded is apparent in his reply to Fethi Bey's proposal that he be continued, by act of Parliament, as President for life. Such a proposal, Kemal declared, "runs utterly counter to my ideal. The precedent of a lifetime Presidency must never be established, for the complete sovereignty of the people must always prevail in republican regimes."

"The sovereignty of the people," doubtless, is still a somewhat distant goal. None the less, the Turkey of 1930 has come an almost unbelievable distance toward self-government since defeated and discredited, it signed the Treaty of Sevres in August, 1920.

"MURDER" OF STALIN.

—:o:—

Victim Objects To Denial!

M. Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, discussed with me to-night his "assassination" by Riga correspondents, wired the B. U. P. Moscow representative in Mail Week.

"Have you any objection to my denying your murder?" asked the Pressman.

"Only one—I hate to deprive the Riga correspondents of their meal ticket. I am sorry for them," was the reply.

Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali.

This institution was started in Bombay on 11th May 1902 by a band of enthusiastic young men of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community with the object of raising funds by co-operation and utilising them in helping poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the Community (irrespective of their sub-sections) prosecuting their studies in India as well as in foreign countries in obtaining Primary, Secondary Collegiate, Post Graduate, Professional, Technical, Industrial Religious, Moral and Physical education. The Society was registered under Act BGI of 1861 and has created a Trust of its properties.

The number of members on the Society's roll on 31st May 1930 (on which the last official year expired) was 1,619, including 18 patrons, 10 Fellows and 302 Life Members and 1,289 Ordinary Members as against 84 members in the first year of its existence. During its 28 years' useful existence, the Society has spent nearly Rs. 1,11,950 in giving aid to 541 students of both the sexes, many of whom have taken university, technical and professional education. It has spent Rs. 22,606 on the female education and has thus helped 80 such students including 46 widows. The Reserve Funds, Memorial Funds, Trust Funds and other balances in the hand of the institution at present amount to Rs. 1,58,144.

THE UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

—:o:—

A Correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

It was said the other day by the Maharajah of Alwar that the United States of India is preferable as a descriptive term to the All-India Federation, and we may expect his opinion to receive support from a number of the delegates.

The phrase, of course was not invented at the round table, and since it makes an undeniable appeal one may recall the occasion upon which it was first prominently used. In 1904 the late Sir Henry Cotton, sometime Chief Commissioner of Assam and Liberal M. P. for East Nottingham, went out to India to preside over the Indian National Congress. The theme of his presidential address in Bombay was the United States of India, and this "far-off" project aroused no little merriment in the English press of India.

Cotton did not, I believe, make much of a conquest with his idea among the Old-Guard of the Congress, for to them a quarter of a century ago the distance to be travelled was almost unimaginable. But let credit at least be given to the originator of the great plan which now holds the field.

THE CHALLENGE OF WOMEN.

—:o:—

Mere Man's Nervous Scepticism

Women "seem so intent upon showing man that they are not slaves that they have sometimes made themselves unnatural to an extent that is ridiculous", protests a writer in the Dublin University Trinity College magazine in an article on the status of women in universities.

"Not content with being successful as scholars"—the only large gold medals awarded at Trinity College this year were obtained by women students—"they try also to become successful athletes," the writer complains.

"We find them, all over the world, setting out to break records, to swim the Channel, to fly round the world, to develop Herculean muscles."

Referring to women's scholastic prowess, the writer says: "For a woman to be successful in some spheres of life does not necessarily mean that she can be as successful in all spheres. We are surprised that there are not more women in the medical school. Surely it is in this profession more than in any other that they are most fitted to prove successful.

"Yet we cannot imagine the world ruled by women lawyers. The closely reasoned logic necessary for the successful barrister, and the ability to discover the flaws in one's opponent's arguments, do not seem to be the natural gifts of women.

"Yet women are inclined to believe that they can be equally successful in all matters to which they turn their attention ..... It is a reaction, perhaps, to the time when they were regarded as an inferior being to man, but it is a reaction which has developed out of all proportion."—"Sunday Times."

LABOUR M.P.'S SKIT.

—:o:—

Mr. Toole's Tilt At Some Back-Benchers

A skit obviously directed against certain Labour back-bench activities was circulated among Labour M.P.s at the House of Commons by Mr. J. Toole, Labour M.P. for South Salford. It was in the form of a typewritten announcement. Some extracts follow:—

In view of the persistent pressure of a large and uninfluential section of the Parliamentary Labour party, Mr. Joseph Toole, M.P. has at last consented to address a meeting of Labour members and give his views as to why he does not desire to become Prime Minister. The meeting will be confined strictly to ticket-holders who must be members of the Parliamentary Labour party .... The chair will be taken by some member of the party who has been a member for at least 25 minutes, providing he has no desire to become the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the benefit of any person attending the meeting who happens to be deaf, or others who may have engagements on the same day to hear somebody else's "views," it may be well that Mr. Toole should give a short resume of his reasons for declining this very high office. His main reason is that he will never get the chance, but, unlike many aspirants for the position, he recognises this, and it may be some consolation to them to know that at least there will be one less in the race. Mr. Toole has only been in the party 25 years, and knows full well that nobody with more than five years' membership has any claim to such a position—in fact any claim to be heard at all. In addition to this, he is conscious of the fact that, being a poor man, he has not the necessary organisation of boosters, secretaries, economists, organisers, &c. to see him through.

Another reason why Mr. Toole does not desire to be Prime Minister is because he is afraid of too much loyalty being showered upon him by a section of the party who call each other 'comrade' in public speeches, but never speak to each other in private life.

In addition to this there are other dangers, such as a weekly "crisis" being organised by his supporters, to say nothing of a bi-weekly "children's hour" in Room 14. He also fears that some of the newer members of the party might urge him to bring about revolution, and much as he desires to be useful in that matter, he fears that on the day the revolution came many of its most enthusiastic advocates, instead of being found at the barricades, would be found under the bed.

Special Note.—As this document does not refer to the proceedings of any private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour party it is not to be handed to the press.

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires:—The s. s. "Nurmahal" (Line, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company; Agents, Messrs. Jamnadas Baxi and Co.) left Port Okha on the 13th instant for Veraval with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

THE RUDOLF FUNKE PRIZE.

—:o:—

Essays Invited For Prize Competition.

The Institut fuer Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr at the University of Kiel (Institute for the study of world economics and Navigation by sea has issued the following:—

In accordance with article 6 of the "Rudolf Funke Foundation" the Institute fuer Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr at the University of Kiel will award a prize for a thesis on the following subject:

The thesis should trace the development of Economic Fluctuations with typical examples from the beginning of the 19th century to the present day with a view to ascertaining whether the economic fluctuations of various countries coincide, or not, in time, intensity and otherwise—and if so, to what extent. In this connection, not only the various periods in the development of capitalism, but also the relations existing between different branches of economic life (e.g. manufactures, raw materials, agriculture) are to be taken into consideration. An historical-theoretical analysis of demonstrable unilateral or mutual influences is to be combined with this empirical description. At the same time the author is to show the different typical forms in which these fluctuations spread over the world. He is to explain the part played by psychical and material factors during this prevention, migration, foreign trade movements of capital). The general problems of the Theory of Economic Fluctuations are not to be placed in the foreground; the author, however, should examine to what extent his own particular theory of the international interrelationship of economic fluctuations agrees with the general Theory of Economic Fluctuations.

ESSAYS TO BE SENT IN BEFORE DECEMBER 31.

This prize is open for competition to any individual research-worker or to any group of research workers, or to any Institute.

The winner will be awarded the Rudolf Funke Prize of R.M. 48000.—and the Rudolf Funk Gold Medal. The Institute herewith reserves the right to purchase any thesis submitted for competition, even though it does not win the prize.

The Thesis shall be typewritten (5 copies) in German or in English and must be handed in to the Secretary of the Institute fuer Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr at the University of Kiel not later than December 31st, 1932. It shall be signed with a pen name; this pen name shall also be upon an envelope bearing the name and address of the author which will be submitted with the thesis. In the case of a group of authors, the names of all the contributors must be mentioned.

The following have consented to act as judges:

Professor Dr. "A. Aftalion" University of Paris.

Professor Dr. "L. Birck," University of Copenhagen.

Professor Dr. "B. Harms," University of Kiel.

Professor Dr. "E. Lederer," Universlay of Heidelberg.

Professor Dr. "Wesley C. Mitchell," Columbia University, New York, U.S.A.

Mr. D. H. Robertson," M.A., University of Cambridge

Professor Dr. "J. Schumpeter," University of Bonn.

President Professor Dr. "B. Wagemann," University of Berlin and Deutsches Institut fur Konjunkturforschung.

A LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

pire? It is universally admitted in England that both Gemany and America are much more advanced in industrial and agricultural organisation than England, Denmark in Agricultural organisation, Canada and America in elecrtification schemes. Australia, New Zealand, Germany and Russia in social legislation have more to teach the world than England. It is a notorious fact that the Lancashire textiles are in a bad way mainly because the industrialists are too backward; the Railway Companies demand a lowering of the wages of their workmen because they refuse to effect rationalisation, the miners are starving and suffering because the mine-owners are too backward to effect the necessary improvements in production and marketing and many of the so-called key and other industries demand protection because rationalisation is a bugbear to them and even the youngest and the most progressive motor industry is furious at Mr. Snowden because he gaves it unpalatable advice. I fail to see what advantage we can derive in this direction from England.

ECONOMIC EXCLUSION.

Though the Dominions and India co-operate in contributing to the funds of the Empire Marketing Board, practically all its money has been spent upon the English Dominions and England and almost all its posters, advertising the manufactures and agricultural produce, indicate only 'Remember, they are our cousins' "They are made by your brothers and sisters overseas" "Keep trade in the family" and not India and her teeming millions. Grants are made to the Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics, the college at Abersmyth and to the institutes in New Zealand, but not a pie has gone to India. Taking again the Empire Cotton Growing Association, only stepmotherly attention has been paid to India, while most of its funds are spent in East Africa. The Empire Economic Conferences and the Economic Committees have specialised so far only in the colonial problems, leaving India in the lurch. When we cannot be their cousins, when we are not included in their family, what benefit do we derive from this empire?

The Bank of England places one of its experts at the disposal of the Australian Government to set right that Dominion's finances, and though the expert is much abused by the Dominion politicians, the City of London does not go into hyterics. But at the hyterics. But in case of India the City demands special terms when Sir George Schuster floats a loan on behalf of the Indian Government and denies the right of control over finances to Indians.

ATTITUDE OF CITY.

The city invests or almost sinks many hundreds of millions of pounds sterling in the South American Republics and does not demand any special constitutional protection for its vested interests and does not demand British State intervention whenever revolutions—numerous as they are—are threatened. But poor India must abstain from having control over her finances because the Congress demands justice and no more than justice in expecting an impartial tribunal to examine the raison d'tre of our public debts. Russia has repudiated her debts with impunity and France and Italy never would repay her debts and Germany would repudiate the Young plan and England makes but mild protests about this but if India makes the modest demand of an independent inquiry into her public debt what a howl the British Press makes!

HOW IRELAND DOES IT!

—:o:—

Munificent Help To Inventor.

"We may look forward to the complete electrification of the whole Free State railway system in five years."

This statement of a well-known engineer was made following the announcement that the Dail is to be asked this week to sanction the expenditure of a further £25,000 on the Drumm electric storage battery experiments.

The Government advanced £5,000 a year ago, and this has been spent in a big series of experiments. More advanced tests are now needed.

Mr. Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, will, it is expected, reiterate his faith in Dr. Drumm's invention.

If at the end of another year's experiments the battery is found to be durable no time will be lost in applying the invention for the electrification of a substantial mileage of the Great Southern railways.—"Daily Herald."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

MR. K. N. PHADKE RELEASED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

Mr. K. N. Phadake, B.A., LL.B., of the Youth League, was released from the Nasik Jail yesterday morning. He reached Poona yesterday evening, where his friends greeted him.

SPEAKS ENGLISH LIKE JAYAKAR!

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour only, but was fined Rs. 1,000. He has also been served with a notice to show cause why his inam-lands should not be forfeited. He is to reply before December 31st and if in the end, the land is confiscated, Mr. Phadke will have nothing to fall back upon for livelihood.

As to his jail-life, so long as he was in Yeravda, he was going down in weight, but at Nasik he was fairly well treated and to-day he is in his normal health. He is very popular among Poona students for his work and more for his English speaking which is almost like that of Mr. Jayakar in its sonorousness.

SEVERE GENRAL ILLNESS.

The winter has begun badly for Poona people. The health of the city has gone down and there is the epidemic of cold, bronchitis, influenza and similar other winter diseases. The lingering rains are said to have brought on this general illness. The general mortality of November was 372 as against 467 of the last year in the same month.

There is hardly a house which does not contain at least one patient.

WHAT ELSE CAN THEY EXPECT?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—If messages from London containing Mr. Chintamani's views on the relationship between the course of the R. T. Conference and the general political situation in India were to be accepted as authentic, the 'left-wing' Moderates like himself and Mr. Jayakar would appear to be as well-informed as gentlemen of their intelligence may be expected to be in regard to what is actually hapening at this moment in India.

Mr. Chintamani's reference, indeed, to the necessity of "easing up" popular feeling in India is as suave as it is significant and, whether or not we joined in commending his highly patriotic and humanitarian sentiment (which savours somewhat of the serenity of St. James' Palace), the scales of his mixed motives are gently swayed on the side of 'peace' more by his solicitude for the success (for what it is worth in its highest measure, without any reference to the representative Indian mind) of the Conference than by any other, less disinterested consideration. The whole statement he is reported to have made cannot but provoke a smile and make one wonder whether this brainy gentlemen rates the intelligence of his countrymen and women as low as his suave manner suggests.

The truth of the matter is that the 'smoke-screen' theory of the British Press dope does not apply to the Viceregal nominees since no very great radical change has been introduced in the Governmental policy of repression since Mr. Chintamani and his colleagues left the shores of India. The policy of the Government remains fundamentally unaltered since the time the Indian Moderates and the gentry representing different vested interests offered their co-operation to the British Government. It is certainly unfair to the Government of India that Mr. Chintamani should demand a departure in the line of its policy which the Moderates have already endorsed and accepted by attending the Conference. Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Moonje publicly admitted, not without a certain pathetic braggadocio, to their having been described as 'traitors' by the majority opinion in India. They have admitted, in their speeches and actions at the Conference, that they were attending the meeting not as India's accredited plenipotentiaries but as Government nominees. It does not now lie in their mouths to demand an 'ease-up' in Indian repression. It is unfair both to themselves, the Government of India as well as to the faith of co-operation which they profess.

And what 'ease-up' do they expect to emerge out of a more tactful policy on the part of the Indian Government? Were the Viceregal Ordinances issued after they launched on the career of 'the pioneers of progress'? Were the Indian men and women of whom any nation may be proud, jailed after the 'black flags wished godspeed' to these co-operators with the 'tall' thin Christian's merciful government which we have been fasting since Gandhi marched to jail? Did Lord Irwin bargain for the kind of reproof that Mr. Chintamani is presumptuous enough to hurl at his head with such ridiculous lack of humour, of the sense of realities? It is scandalous.—Yours, etc.

"OBSERVER".

INDIA'S "FRIENDS" AT WORK.

—:o:—

Mr. M. B. Kolaskar writes:—

Sir,—A few days back Scrutator introduced another of "India's Old Friends" to the readers of the "Indian Daily Mail" He wrote:—

"I had the privilege this last week of meeting Mr. Edward Thompson to whom every Indian owes a debt for his Other Side of the Medal'. Mr. Thompson, I am afraid has been rather severely criticised in India for the articles he wrote in America and which were published in 'The Times', exposing the kind of 'inaccurate sentimental propaganda which certain so-called friends of India have been responsible for in that country. Mr. Thompson assured me that he never by a single word or phrase criticised India. What he did criticise was ill-informed American interference in the problem, which he considers, to be an insult to India's true case'. I can bear testimony to the fact that India has no greater friend in England than Mr. Thompson. I know his journalistic work and I know the struggle he is waging for the souls of certain people. It is largely owing to his efforts that the brilliant, sincere, if somewhat verbose, Editor of the 'Observer', Mr. J. L. Garvin, is beginning to adopt a much saner policy about India than he has hitherto advocated. Mr. Thompson is not only writing in England but also in America in 'full recognition of the justice of India's cause and with a deep love and admiration for her insurgent Nationalism."

This shows that "Scutator" is full of gushing admiration and love for his friend, possibly with the same depth as that of his friend, Mr. Edward Thompson's "deep love and admiration for her (India's) insurgent Nationalism". But what 'Scrutator" does not do is to account for the mellifluous strain of criticism of India and things Indian that one finds in "The Re-Construction of India", Mr. Thompson's latest publication.

To begin with, let us look at the "Preface": where Mr. Thompson admits that:—

"This year I have had divided sympathices. I am in America, and have been drawn into defence of the Indian Government and my own people. The books by which the American public forms its opinions of Indian affairs could not survive a day's criticism in England. But it is only on the platform that a hearing can be had for any but the most violent presentation of the Indian situation."

It seems that in Mr. Thompson's estimation a true representation a movie picture of "Lathi Charges" on non-violent unarmed people that happened on the "Maidan", (Esplande) Bombay, from time to time, would be "the most violent presentation of the Indian situation", which should have no hearing.

Again India has not forgotten the insult Lord Curzon gave her by calling her people liars when the Superior Person discoursed before the Calcutta University. But our author, out of "a deep love and admiration" for us, has dubbed those who felt insulted, as being "narrow-minded to be hurt" and has justified Lord Curzon's stupid act with much sophistry.

Then come India's honoured religious men for their share of his "deep love and admiration". About Swami Vivekananda he says "India's contribution to world gaiety has been the touring Swami" (P. 57). And again, "Out of the pride and exuberances of this (glorification of India's past and of Hindu thought) movement to exalt Hinduism came such men as Vivekanand, whose shallow facility was as successful in Chicago as in India. I don't propose to waste time on the Vivekanandas!"

Mr. Thompson's book is full of similar unintelligent and malicious vituperation.

Mr. Thompson has, "By way of Summary", a chapter (V), subheading "The Immediate Needs." In clause (5), para 3, he makes certain statements which are as much damaging to Indian self respect" as they are absurd and inaccurate on their very face. He says:—

"I have said nothing of this. But as long as Hinduism is beset with food taboos, as long as the country supports 61 Oxen to every 100 human beings, 151 million cattle of all" sorts, among them millions of worthless cows, and exceedingly few that by Western standards are worth their keep; so long as cattle diseases must run their courses because religion forbids the destruction of any cow, however sick or dangerous so long as the land is starved century after century and the manure all used for fuel (,the making of Dung-cakes being the main occupation, along with cooking and bearing children of the majority of Hindu Women'). So long there is going ,to be a starvation-level for the teeming population of India".

The miserable condition of cattle and the prevalent diseases among them are largely due to want of full and proper grading It is well-known that communal pasturage-lands and forest lands of all grades where cattle enjoyed "Free Grazing from times immemorial have been appropriated by Government in the name of "Forest Conservancy" and heavy "Gazing Fees".

Dr. Besant, has, in her unique language, put this in nutshell and graphically. She says: "As a matter of fact the forest laws have done more to alienate the peasantry from British Rule than my other thing; the Salt Tax is bad enough; the Assessment Settlements are cruel; but the Forest Laws sting at every point, and the unhappy peasant doing what his forefathers have done for countless generations finds himself held up as a Criminal. ("How India wrought for Freedom").

The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture states:—

"Although the exports of cattle and cattle-products are very small in comparison with those of such nations as the Argentine Australia, or the United States of America, in none of those stock-rearing countries are cattle of more importance to the "Home population" than they are in India. In most parts of the world they are valued for food and for milk, in India their primary purpose is draught for the plough and the cart". "It is necessary to recognise the obligation under which the country stands to the cow and her offspring, the bullock".

To return to "Manure and Cow-dung cakes". The Royal Commission's Report states "The practice of 'burning cow-dung cakes is partly, no doubt, the result of preference. It is a a slow burning fuel and a fire once started can be left to take care of itself. But apart 'from preference, Cow-dung is at present the only certain supply which the great majority of cultivators can obtain. As we have pointed out in chapter IV, before any intensive campaign of propaganda in favour of the substitution of another form of fuel can be justified, not only a supply of the fuel be available but data proving that it is cheaper for the cultivator to use the substitute offered to him than to burn his manure must have been obtained."

AIR IS A VITAL MOTORING FACTOR.

At a casual glance the only point of similarly between an automobile and an airplane is that both are operated by a gasoline engine. But both are wholly dependent upon air for their operation. Air is just as important to an automobile as to an airplane. Neither could function without it. An automobile rides on air cushions. It is cooled by air, it is propelled by air as well as by gasoline, and air materially affects motor car design.

Undoubtedly all motorists realize the vital function performed by air in propelling an automobile; that the gasoline must be vaporized with air in the carburetor in varying amounts according to driving conditions. But the influence of air on car design is not so apparent and has been more of an engineering problem.

Air resistance is the heaviest tax on car operation. This is due to the fact that air resistance increases by the square instead of by direct ratio. In other words, the air pressure against the front of an automobile driven at 20 miles an hour is four times greater than at 10 miles an hour, and at 30 miles per hour it is nine times greater. This squaring of air pressure as car speed increases eventually reaches a point where it no longer is economical or advisable to increase the power of an engine as the major portion of this added power is required to combat the increasing air pressure.

The amount of air pressure on an automobile at a fixed speed depends upon the design of the car. The less frontal area of a car, the less air pressure. Also the side and rear lines, which affect the course of the air currents, play an important part in reducing or increasing air resistance.

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—:0:—

British Press Turns The Searchlight Inward.

LONDON (By Mail)

Analysing the dangers to the success of the Round Table Conference, the special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes in mail week:—

The main danger is that British Indian Nationalists—especially the Congress leaders who have not come to the Conference—may suspect in the scheme a plot between the Princes, the reactionary elements in India, and the British to keep the popular party in India under the heel of the reactionaries by means of a permanent alliance which will imply the continuance of British control.

It is as certain as anything can be in politics that this suspicion will wreck the whole plan unless the British Parliament succeeds in making it as clear as day that it is prepared to transfer all responsibility for, and all control of, India's financial and commercial policy to an Indian authority responsible to an Indian Legislature. It may be possible to arrange that this transfer shall not take place till certain constructive preparatory work has been carried out.

But unless and until we succeed in convincing India that an absolute transfer of control and responsibilities in these matters is going to be carried out within a limited period of time, it is idle to hope for a friendly Indian Cabinet drawing strength and support from an Indian Legislature.

PARLIAMENTARY HOSTILITY.

That shows us the other danger, which is simply the reverse aspect of the former—the danger that the British Parliament cannot be induced to commit itself definitely to the transfer of financial control.

The danger is the more serious because the British Parliament's decision must depend very largely on the opinion of the financial and investing world, and this world is far less amenable to argument or pressure than even the British Parliament.

Still, it is worth while to keep reminding the financier and the investor that there never again can be a strong, stable Government in India till we get an Indian Government based on Indian national feeling. The main driving power behind the ruinously unsettling agitation in India to-day is not Gandhism but the money power of Indian financiers, merchants, and industrialists maddened by the suspicion that British control over Indian finance has been, is, and always will be exercised to favour British as against Indian interests.

ANGER OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Why, then, did Indian finance not make its hatred of British control apparent long ago? The reason is simple but interesting. Men will acquiesce philosophically in being controlled by superior force, but they lose their tempers when they feel they are being cheated. Before the Montagu Reforms the Government of India imposed its will openly. Under the Montagu Reforms the Government of India was required to govern as far as possible with the consent of the Legislature.

Now in every country the consent of the Legislature to arguments directed to the merits measures which the Government regards as essential is often obtained by other means than by of the case. When this happens under a native Government men laugh. But under a foreign Government they feel that they have been cheated, talk of hypocracy, and lose their balance. The Act which fixed the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 6d. was passed in the teeth of the protests of Indian commerce by a majority of one gained by assiduous lobbying among men who knew and cared nothing about the exchange value of the rupee but were anxious to gain other ends. Of course the Indian commercial world felt that it had been cheated. That is why the greatest commercial city in India has been lavishly supplying money to put grit in India's administrative and economic machinery.

Evidently a system which drives Indian finance into an alliance with the subversive elements in India must sooner or later end in ruin. Evidently, too, the transfer of the control of finance cannot be easily arranged. Yet it must be arranged if a real settlement is to be achieved.

"INDIA WILL NOT BEG FOR LIBERTY"

—:0:—

Why R. T. C. Delegates Are Keen On Agreement.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Two or three hundred Friends gathered for the meeting for worship, which formed the opening session of the emergency Conference of representatives of Preparative meetings held at Friends' House on Saturday last to consider Friends' duty toward the situation in India.

Friends gathered promptly in good numbers for the afternoon session, and probably more than 500 were present at one time.

In a brief prefatory statement, (Mr. Wilfrid E. Littleboy) defined the purpose of the Conference as to realise the importance of the problems before the Round Table Conference, and to consider whether Friends had any duty in fostering the spirit of conciliation and understanding. In calling on Horace G. Alexander to speak, said that all had been profoundly thankful that he had felt and had responded to the call to go to India. They would regard him as bringing definite message to them form the conditions as he saw them.

Mr. Horace G. Alexander went on to try to put something of what seemed to be the motives and impulses behind those in control of the Government of India on the one hand and the impulses and desires in the hearts of the national leaders on the other. He knew that not all officials and leaders were like those he described. The Viceroy had a real love for India and was not content to be an official He tried to see things as an ordinary human being and to come into touch with ordinary people. The Viceroy had had to face a direct outspoken challenge to the authority of government. He felt it his duty to this country and to India to uphold that authority as at present constituted. Anyone who knew the complication of the machine would be slow to charge him with direct responsibility for all the evil things that had occurred. It was essentially for us to decide whether that system should go on or be modified. So far there had not been strong enough backing from this country for acts of courageous conciliation.

Turning to Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Alexander asked what led such a saint and lower of men to the disobedience movement, which was avowedly a rebellion against the Government? Ever since his return from South Africa he had been deeply conscious of the poverty of the masses of the people. This paramount problem of poverty was not the thing that the British Government was most interested in and Mahatma Gandhi felt that they were not going to do anything drastic about it. More and more he was driven into agreement with those who thought that they must cut free from the present system, and that there was no hope of tackling economic measures except under united self-government. But why did he launch the Civil Disobedience movement just when the Round Table Conference was offered? The Indian National Congress decided at the end of 1928 to give Britain one year's grace; and if at the end of that time Dominion status was not established, to start a campaign for complete independence. Gandhi knew that the large younger element would go through with it, having completely lost faith in the Government. The revolution that had been preparing so long could not be kept off any longer. Should he withdraw from such a plan or should he say, "I believe so much in the motive and purpose that, rather than see the young people carried over into communism and violence, I must go through with it with you and ask you to accept my methods of campaigning"? That might not be a complete representation of his view but he did put himself at the head of the movement and try to keep it non-violent.

INCREASING CHARACTER AND NON-VIOLENCE.

The newspapers here said our Friend, had not given a true picture of the extent to which the movement remained non-violent. There had been grave outbreaks of disorder, especially at the beginning; but the non-violent character of the campaign was increasing rather than decreasing, although bitterness was growing and was likely to find expression in sporadic acts of violence. Those who had thought Gandhi only an id list had been convinced by the magnitude of the movement that it could achieve wonderful things. And a most impressive feature was the fact that so many women had come out into public life to take part, picketing cloth and liquor shops, carrying on the boycott and encouraging hand spinning. Police repression had been used in many parts "just to show people a lesson," quite apart from any immediate need to deal with unruly crowds. Some high British officials detested these methods and were beginning to say, "We are not willing to go on with this dirty work. You have got to find a way out." Let us show the Indian people that we want to deal with them in reverence, trust and friendship. The destinies of that land must lie with the Indian people and not with the English.

In the impressive silence that followed this address it was immediately felt that controversy was not likely to arise, and that the spirit of prayer was likely to dominate the Conference. Attention was drawn to the appeal for prayer, private and corporate, contained in the letter summoning the Conference.

In the discussion that followed Edith M. Pye drew attention to the enormous importance of the women's movement in India, and read from the message to Indian women. There was a unity of awakening womanhood the world over. And there was a spiritual force behind the movement in India. It was to that and to the same spirit in this country that we must appeal, that we might become one spirit.

Mr. Joseph Southall remarked that though the Conference bristled with princes, it was Hamlet without the prince, for he languished in prison and he could not consent to come because liberty to secede from Britain has been denied to India in advance. It was not a question of conciliation but one of justice and even of liberty. Let Friends protest against martial law, shootings, suppression of free speech and imprisonment of political leaders. Friends who had suffered persecution and imprisonment because they broke unjust laws had something to say to India. All that was truly youthful and hopeful among us would express sympathy with those who were carrying on this magnificent struggle of passive resistance.

WOMEN'S PART IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE.

Shoran Singha thought that women were a real power behind the movement for social reform in India. They were behind the Age of Consent Bill. He described an incident in which relays of women, by lying down in the road before and behind a car had shamed a Sikh into throwing away two bottles of whisky that he had just purchased. They had influenced Jayakar to produce a Bill for the abolition of temple prostitutes in Madras. He wished he could be optimistic about the Round Table Conference; but they were not out of the difficulties yet. India's divisions had been the strength of England; but India was not going to be fooled any longer. To the younger people communal troubles and religious difficulties meant nothing. But there was no chance for Dominion status unless a political party made it a plank in its platform. India was not prepared to beg for liberty. She would work out her own salvation. But he believed that the spirit of reconciliation could be brought to bear. Though Lord Irwin and Gandhi were not present at the Round Table Conference, they dominated it. The Indians would not have come to agreement except that they realised that they would have to face Mahatma Gandhi when they got back to India. The spirit of Lord Irwin was also guiding them to appeal to the group here that sympathised with Indian aspirations.

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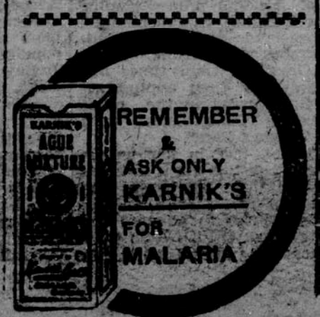

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FASCIST CAPTURE OF DISCONTENTED PEASANTRY.

The following is the concluding portion of the article on Fascism and Peasant Movements contributed by Dr. Guido Migholi to the Review of the International Juridical Association, Berlin.

In "Czechoslovakia" too the working peasantry are beginning to move in the direction of a struggle against the agrarian bourgeoisie. In this country the agrarian laws of April 1919 follow political aims which have been favoured by the geographical and geological conditions. The Czechoslovakian capitalist class has naturally endeavoured, from the economic and therefore national standpoint, to strengthen the Czech and Slovak majorities, and to weaken the German and Hungarian minorities. Later on conflicts arose between these national majorities as well. Czech agrarian and industrial capitalism endeavoured to penetrate into Slovakia, where the poorest peasantry were organised in a religious political organisation, headed by the Catholic priest Hlinka, who unfurled the banner of Slovak autonomy. But this movement was condemned to collapse. The agrarian party, a mighty organisation of the Czech agrarian bourgeoisie, has been successful in gaining the overwhelming majority of the Czech working peasants, and pursues the Fascist aim of adding to its ranks the Slovak peasantry, in order to reinforce the peasants for the advance against the working class. The Agrarian Party, in order to draw the Slovak Catholic peasants from the Hlinka party, seeks to press into its service other Catholic strata, headed by Petrovic. A large number of peasants are deserting Hlinka, but are resisting Fascism as well.

Many Slovak peasants have adopted the platform of the class struggle, and are joining the Hungarian and German peasants, and the Carpatho-Ruthenian peasants who have been hard hit by the agrarian laws. This movement is just awakening to life. But it already furnishes a guarantee that the capitalist class of Czechoslovakia will not be able to draw the whole of the peasant population over to its side for the offensive against the proletariat. A proof of this is the forcible measures being taken against the working by the Czechoslovakian state.

The process of Fascisation, whose development in Central Europe, in the coentries of the agrarian reforms, we have followed, is proceeding steadily in the Romanic countries, and its first symptoms are apparent in the Northern countries.

In the "Northern countries" the process proceeds more slowly, for here the economic structure of the agricultural classes has its peculiarities, and the agrarian crisis has not yet made itself fully felt. But as soon as the working peasants of the Northern countries begin, as there is reason to suppose they will, to fight for new economic and social institutions, they will encounter the immediate and powerful resistance of agrarian captalism. The counter-offensive of this capitalism will indubitably lead here, as elsewhere in Europe, to Fascist methods.

With respect to the "Romanic countries," the attentive observer may note at once the comprehensive and definite preparation being made for a Fascist movement.

CHANGES IN BELGIUM.

In "Belgium" the radicalisation of the peasant masses proceeds more slowly, but nonetheless surely. The characteristic feature of the agricultural structure of Belgium is the small family farm; when the total area of the cultivated land is divided by the number of farms an average of scarcely 5 hectares results. These small farms have made comparatively little progress in the intensive cultivation of the soil. Of late years capital has shown a general tendency to invest in industry. The working peasants, in order to raise the sums required for tilling the land and paying the taxes, have been obliged to grow the products most easily sold in the markets, as for instance fodder plants and sugar beats. But to-day there is a crisis in the market for even these products and a very acute one. The fall in the prices for agrarian products, which has just begun in Belgium, and the discrepancy between these prices and those of industrial articles a characteristic feature of the agrarian crisis prevailing in Europe are now taking acuter forms. The small farms are plunged into debt. The greater part of these are tenant farms. The lease agreements frequently date from the time of the inflation, and to-day represent a frightful burden crushing the small agricultural undertaking. These small tenant farmers agitated for a law ensuring better lease conditions, but this law, recently passed by Parliament and Senate, proved a great disappointment. The working peasants sink day by day into deeper poverty; a proof of this is the fact that many of them are forced to work as agricultural labourers, at wages lower than those of the working class, thereby causing wages to fall, especially in winter.

The discontent of the rural population in Flanders finds expression in the movement for autonomy. Whatever the origin of this question may be from the historical, lingual, or political standpoint, it is clear that Flemish autonomism is based upon the economic conditions under which the increasingly radical peasant masses live. This factor is not unaffected by that powerful organisation comprising almost the whole peasantry—the "Boerenbund". The financial penetration of this organisation into various industrial undertakings leaders it objectively a powerful weapon in the struggle against any class movement of the working peasantry. Will the Fascism arising in Belgium choose the Boerenbund as its centre of action? Symptoms going to show this are already observable, and will certainly lead to an internal crisis in this powerful organisation. Many peasants will throw off its influence and choose the path already trodden by many Catholic peasants in various centres of Central Europe.

FASCISM IN RURAL FRANCE.

In the rural districts of Franue Fascism is making a determined advance. The two factors dominating the agrarian question in France are: the agrarian crisis and the depopulation of the rural districts, which is causing the agricultural undertakings to be deserted, and enormous tracts of land to be left uncultivated, for lack of workers; in the time since the end of the war, until to-day, hundreds and thousands of young peasants have left their homes in the country to find work in the towns; of these 30 per cent are women.

This problem, which various laws passed by the chamber have tried in vain to solve by preventive means, is made the more difficult of solution by the agrarian crisis plunging the working peasants into poverty, and forcing them to seek means of subsistence far from their homesteads. The agrarian crisis has become so acute in France that it even affects those small farms which appeared to stand secure. Faced by this situation, agrarian capitalism resorts to measures of increasing rigour, with the object of preventing the impoverishment of the working peasants from uniting these in a class organisation with the methods of the class war. A clerical organisation serving this end has already existed, General Castelnau being one of its leaders. This organisation has joined forces with the "Agrarian Party" whose demagogic methods of propaganda and whose aims are completely Fascist. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the French capitalist class is exerting every effort to prevent the advances of the revolutionary forces of the industrial proletariat. In France too capitalism is mobilising for this purpose the peasant masses which have remained under the influence of the bourgeois parties. This mobilisation is being counteracted with good effect by the Confederation Generale des Peasans Travailleurs (General Federation of Working Peasantry) which is striving to gather together the masses on a fighting basis. Unfortunately it is indisputable that Fascism is widespread to-day in the rural districts of France, and represents a powerful weapon in the hands of French capitalism.

If we cast back our memories to the years immediately following the war, we must admit that a great part of the peasant masses now in the Fascist ranks, and used as tools in the interests of the agrarian bourgeoisie could have been won over for the common cause of the exploited. It was an error, indeed even a crime, to have begun so late to approach these masses. The situation to-day in the rural districts of Spain is striking proof of this.

IN SPAIN.

Spain is in a state of intense internal excitement, upon which the peasant masses are capable of exercising great influence. With the exception of little Catalonia where the flourishing agriculture and dense population have brought a considerable increase of economic prosperity, Spain is in a completely desolate condition. On the great farms the peasants live in the depths want; they are still illiterate; they till the ground with the most primitive implements. Discountent is the among the many agricultural labourers. The first signs of an insurgent movement were observable in the years following the war; this movement made a profound impression on the feudal landlords and industrial capitalists. If once this army of the exploited begins to advance, who knows how far it may go. This question, arousing so much uneasiness in the ruling class of Spain, was replied to by the Fascist dictatorship, which, even if it has not succeeded in removing all difficulties in the camp of agrarian capitalism, at least forms a powerful safeguard for it. To-day this movement has recommenced, this time on a larger scale and in greater strength. In the rural districts of Spain a movement has begun which strives towards class organisation and effectual action. The moment is extrememly favourable.

HARD HIT SWISS PEASANT.

Another small but important country Switzerland, where the agricultural structure, the system of cultivating the soil, and a mighty peasants' organisation, long appeared to offer every security against ruin. To-day the Swiss peasant is among those hardest hit. The causes of this are of an international character, and connected with the low prices. Other causes arise from the fact that in Switzerland there are many exceedingly small farms. Out of 240,000 farms about 150,000 possess less than 5 hectares. These small undertakings can only exist by growing special plants bringing in good profits. They need a certain market for their products, and the important markets buying the dairy and animal products which are the speciality of Switzerland are closed to them. The following fact can not be contested: Official documen's show that to-day 40 per cent of the ground values are invested in mortgages, involving a debt of 4 milliard Swiss francs or a yearly interest of 200 million francs.

In view of these crushing facts, the Swiss Peasants' League comprising 400,000 peasant members in its various organisations, hastens back and forward between demagogic proposals deceiving the working peasantry, and negotitations with the capitalist world, in the hope of gaining at least a pause for breath in this crushing crisis. Te leader of the Peasants' League, Dr. Laur, moves in the centre of this Fascist double manoeuvre, with whose help it is hoped to prevent the Swiss peasantry from joining hands with other proletarian forces, and forming with these a united front for the decisive struggle.

Fascism is the last phase of the defensive struggle of industrial and agrarian capitalism in Europe. Whatever forms Fascism may assume, in the different countries, the agrarian bourgeoisie adopts with its aid the same measures every where, and pursues the same aims. The agrarian bourgeoisie opposes the European Peasants' International, but itself works with an "International", with the help of centres in Paris, Prague, and in Rome, where the International Agrarian Institute forms a treacherous and efficient instrument of Fascist struggle. The difference of form assumed by agrarian Fascism in the different countries is only external and a transient phenonomen. The immediate goal of the whole capitalist class, whether in agriculture or in industry, is one and the same. Its form is that of Italian Fascism. "In order that capitalism may continue to exist, the enemy must be defeated."

RAILWAY LABOUR WEEK AT AJMER.

—:o:—

B. B. And C. I, Workers' Conference Activities.

The Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union writes:—

The reception committee of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees' Conference has issued an appeal to the workers requesting them to help the organisation of the proposed conference. The copies of tis appeal have been distributed all over Ajmer and on the lines. On Saturday last in this very connection a mass meeting of the Railway workers was held at Ajmer opposite the carriage shops. All the speakers called upon the workers to stand unitedly and fight for achieving their immediate economic demands. Some of the workers who also spoke, pointed out the underhand dealings of the staff committees and said that so long as the workers did not organise themselves in their Unions they would not be able to fight for their immediate and just grievances.

Big posters have been posted near the work-shops with the inscriptions 8 hours work, minimum wages, etc. and calling upon the workers to send their delegates to the proposed conference. Besides this the reception committee has decided to organise a Railway Labour Week. During this week huge meetings and demonstrations will be held all over Ajmer.

KHAN BAHADUR KADRI'S ELECTION CHALLENGED

—:o:—

Inquiry Opened.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8.

The Comissioners Messrs. Dalvi and De Souza under the presidentship of Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri began their inquiry in the matter of the petition of Mr. Risaldar who had challenged the election of Khan Bahadur Kadri in view of the fact that the latter had not stayed in the constituency from which he was elected for 6 months as required under the rules. Mr. Kadri, it will be remembered, is the Chief Judicial Officer of the Junnagadh State.

To-day the petition was heard by the Commissioners, at the office of the Commissioner of the N. D. The petitioner was represented by Messrs. C. P. Broker and Natwarlal Shah.

Messrs. Chundrigar and Miyabhoy, represented the respondent.

Mr. Broker, in opening the case, stated that the respondent had not stayed in his constituency for 182 days as required, that he had stayed there for only 58 days, but he was prepared to accept Mr. Kadri's word if he state that he stayed for 71 days. The pleader stated that in and case Mr. Kadri had not been in his constituency for the required number of days. He analysed the section in question, and stated that the word "resided" was used there in contrast with the word "has a place of residence" in other rules. Counsel said that the intention of the Legislature was in the case of actual residence and not constructive residence. Mr. Kadri's position was different from that of a businessman, as he was a regular servant of the Junagadh State. He emphasised the relation of the master and servant as it differed in the case of a businessman, and a State servant—officer. He quoted authorities and compared various rules and contrasted the present rule, distinguishing the importance of the word "resided" in that. He supported his opepning address by adducing the evidence of two witnesses one of them being Mr. Lakhiya (Government Pleader). In the evidence of the witnesses it was shown that Mr. Kadri was considered to be a State officer and it was not possible to allow him to give his evidence in an ordinary witness box and a Commission was, therefore, issued to take his evidence.

Mr. Chundrigar made statement of the case and said that the respondent was not a regular servant of the Junagadh State. He was to dispose of the normal judicial work of the State at his convenience. He was a high officer who was free to return to Ahmedabad whenever he liked. The respondent, Mr. Chundrigar added, was a resident of Ahmedabad and had a family and a large establishment here. After analysing the various rules Mr. Chundrigar said that there was practically no difference in having a place of residence and to reside.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association was held at its office No. 342 Kalbadevi Road on Wednesday to receive and adopt the report and audited statements of accounts of the Association for the Samat year 1986-87 (Maru) when Seth Nandlalji Banka (Bhagawandasji Netram) occupied the chair.

The following is a short summary of the report presented and adopted:—

The total number of membership during the year under report was 320 compared with 354 for the last year. In all 149 meetings (58 meetings of the managing committee and 91 meetings of various sub-committees) were held during the year. In the year 359 disputes (208 regarding sale and delivery of cloth bales and 151 of interest of hundies) were registered as against 816 for the last year. Out of these 11 cases of appeal were decided by the managing committee and 291 disputes were disposed of by the various sub-committees appointed for the purpose.

During the year 79 disputes regarding Commission and Discount of about Rs.22265/- were filed against the up-country constituents of the members of this association, out of which 70 disputes of about Rs. 19,500 were settled by the Adhat Khata sub-committee and the remaining 9 cases are brought forward in the next year. Also 17462 disputes regarding hundies involving a total sum of Rs. 10250064-4-0 were entered, out of which 5705 hundies were duly honoured and 11757 hundies were duly protested by the association.

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In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

MANMAD CRICKET CUP TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

From A Correspondent.

MANMAD Dec. 9.

A one day cricket match in the first round of the Manmad Cricket Cup Tournament was played at Manmad on the European Institute Grounds between the G. I. P. Rly. Indian Institute B. Team and the European institute on Sunday last.

Winning the toss the Indian Institute put the European Institute in, to bat first, and dismissed them for the total of 67 runs, the top scorers being Adie 14, Green 12, Lincoln 17 and Henderson 12.

Manmad Indian Institute made a bad start losing their 2 wickets for only 7 runs. Lively cricket was witnessed when Kadam and Waghmare together carried the score to 80 before being separated. Waghmare played a very steady game and scored only 18 runs, while Kadam playing brilliant cricket and hitting freely scored 68 runs.

ANOTHER MATCH.

A cricket match was played between the G. I. P. Railway Indian Institute, Igatpuri and the Railway Indian Institute, Manmad at Igatpuri lately in which Manmad was defeated by a narrow margin of 9 runs. Manmad batting first scored 63 runs while Igatpuri replied with 72 runs.

The European Institute in their 2nd innings made 70 runs. Gotting, Lincoln and White contributing 26, 11 and 11 respectively.

With 35 runs to win the Indian Institute in their second venture made a shaky start, but soon after made a good recovery and scored 98 runs. The European Institute was thus defeated by 63 runs.

The following is the draw of the 1st round in the above tournament:—

The European Institute v. The I. I. B. Team.

The I. I. A. Team v. The Indian High School.

The Rising Star Bye.

BOYCOTT OF ELECTION.

—:o:—

Wafd Party's Decision.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

A meeting of Liberals, presided over by Mohamed Mahmud Pasha, the ex-Premier, decided last night to boycott the forthcoming elections as being unconstitutional.

The Wafd Party came to a similar decision.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Sidky Pasha, the Prime Minister, in a statement to the Press about the decision of the Opposition parties to boycott the General Election, expressed the opinion that it was merely being done in the hope of impressing Great Britain as they had failed to stir up trouble in Egypt. He said that he was certain that the Egyptian public was pleased with what the Government had done, and that it expected to have better government as a result of the new regime. Therefore, the only test was to see whether more, or as many, voters polled in the next General Election as in the last.

A NEW PARTY FORMED.

Arrangements for the formation of a new party, of which it is understood Sidky Pasha will be the president, have progressed sufficiently for meeting to approve the statutes and elect a committee. The latter will consist of ex-Liberal and Independent Cabinet Ministers and ex-Ministers and leading notables, including Liberal committee-men who have resigned from that party.

The Ittihad Party Cabinet Ministers who resigned on taking office, will return to their group, which will retain its separate identity but will be in coalition with the new party.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 13.

January	9.52
January New Contract	9.53
March New Contract	9.83
May New Contract	10.10
July New Contract	10.26
October New Contract	10.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 13.

December	9.45
January	9.53
Middling Spot	9.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 13.

	Opening	Closing
December		5.12
January	5.17	5.15
February		5.20
March	5.29	5.27
April		5.33
May	5.41	5.40
June		5.45
July	5.52	5.57
August		5.55
September		5.59
October	5.65	5.64
November		5.68
December		5.72
Middling Spot		5.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Broach Good	Unquoted
Broach Fully Good	3.85
Broach Fine	4.05
Oomra Good	3.25
Oomra Fully Good	3.45
Oomra Fine	3.65
Bengal Good	3.05
Bengal Fully Good	3.20
Bengal Fine	3.35
Scinde Good	Unquoted
Scinde Fully Good	3.2/
Scinde Fine	3.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 13.

December	7.33
January	7.33
March a	7.44
May	7.62
July	7.79
September	7.94
November	8.14
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	7.80

ZAGHLUL'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

Public Meeting Prohibited.

(By Mail).

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

The Government has prohibited the meeting organised by the Wafd in honour of the anniversary of the Zaghlul Pasha's death. The decision states that the Government respecting the memory of Zaghlul would have liked to participate in the celebration of the event commemorated. But seeing the Wafd's repeated and open appeals for revolution and the effect thereof, as instanced by the school strikes and the attempt to wreck Sidky Pasha's train, considerations of the maintenance of security and order must dominate others, whatever their importance.

Calcutta.—On her return journey from Saigon to Paris, the French aviatrix, Madame Hiltz arrived at Dum Dum on Saturday afternoon from Akyab.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930.

STRENGTH OF THE INDIAN CASE.

—:o:—

"Lies In The Will Of Gandhi And Congress Party."

AMERICAN JOURNAL'S CRITICISM OF R. T. C.

Under the caption "India and Britain meet" the New York "Nation" writes:—

With the convening of the Round Table Conference in London, the problem of India once more directly confronts the British government. The actions of the government recently in India, the discussion of India in the British press, and the resolutions on this topic at the recent conference of the British Labour Party all make it abundantly clear that Great Britain will not yield without further struggle what Gandhi and the Congress Party are demanding.

Of the Indians who are attending the Round Table Conference it would seem that some—for example, the landlords—are merely trying to preserve their own vested interests; others are holding on to the British apron strings out of affection or timidity; some, like Mr. Jinnah, think that they are going to "pin the Britishers down to something definite"; and some think that one more appeal to British idealism will solve the problem. They are weak in that they have no solid common program to present to the British either at the conference or in the future if the conference fails. But the Indian delegates are all aware, and so are the British, that the power of the Indian case lies not in declamation or argument, but in the will of Gandhi and the Congress Party. The demands of the Indian delegates are now pitched fairly high, but they are what they are because Gandhi has made still higher demands and reinforced them with action. Whatever bargaining power the Indian delegates possess depends not on their own strength but on the strength of the little man in Yeravda jail. The possible threat of the Indian delegates which will carry most weight with the British will be: "If you do not do as we ask, we shall go back and join Gandhi." That, indeed, is the only threat available to most of them. It may not be made, but the possibility of it will be in people's minds. The Mohammedans can also threaten to make trouble for Britain among their coreligionists in Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, and Afghanistan, but that would be such an extended line of struggle that Britain could probably defeat or out-manoeuvre the Moslems one section at a time.

According to the "Manchester Guardian Weekly" of September 19, V. S. Srinavasa Sastri, whom the British seem to respect more than any other of the Indian delegates, spoke on September 16 to the Manchester Luncheon Club about the forthcoming conference. He indicated that the Indian liberals were willing, though under protest, to allow the army in India to remain in British control. Then, referring to the new constitution for India to be enacted by Parliament after the Round Table Conference, he said:

If the constitution bore upon its face the right stamp, and not one of inferiority but of equality with other peoples, they (the Indian delegates and the groups they directly represent) thought they would be able to answer for the future of India not only to themselves but to the British people from whom they took it over.

Did he mean by this that in a show-down the Indian liberals would support the government in its violent repression of the Congress men, or would only refuse all co-operation with them, or would merely try to persuade as many of them as possible to leave the Congress camp and accept the British scheme? Britain presumably would like to know the answer to these questions.

The Round Table Conference is undoubtedly designed, among other things, to enable the ruling class in England, as distinguished from the Labour Government, to estimate the character, inner dominant attitude, and purpose of those Indian spokesmen who are sufficiently attached to British rule to be willing latter to try to work whatever political machinery Britain may now consider it wise to provide for India. It is intended further to help make the delegates more "reasonable," that is, pliable to British purposes. But judging from the public utterances of various members of the Indian delegation, it may possibly have the unintended effect of making the British realize how widely and deeply the desire for freedom has permeated all classes of Indians.

Prospects that any real agreement will come out of the conference are not bright. What the unrepresented Congress Party demands, the government will not and even cannot grant. If it yielded those demands it would fall over night. Yet those demands have wide support throughout India. If the Indian delegates, for the sake of agreement, content themselves with such relatively minor concessions as the government can safely grant, have they any ground for hoping that the Indians will accept their bargain? If, on the other hand, they return empty-handed, the outcome will only add so much to the arguments of the Congress Party. Meanwhile the struggle proceeds. A startling Associated Press dispatch on October 30 reported that 50,000 peasants in the Bardoli district (the scene of one of the most brilliantly successful of Gandhi's earlier non-violent campaigns) have left their homes rather than pay taxes. Though the British censorship tends to hide what is actually happening, the real struggle lies now, as it has lain from the beginning, not in London but in India.

NOISY MEETING FOR MR. LANSBURY

—:o:—

Police Eject Communists.

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mr. George Lansbury was subjected to frequent interruptions and booing by Communists—young men and a few girls—when he addressed a Labour meeting at Battersea Town Hall.

Mr. Lansbury began by saying that the Government had fulfilled one of its first pledges in entering into proper relationship with Russia. This brought forth shouts from the opposition, and Mr. Lansbury quickly turned on his interrupters and said: "Those friends of Russia who are shouting denunciations of the Government had better think of what will happen if by any mischance this Government is replaced by a Tory Government."

They never undertook, he said, to solve unemployment in seventeen months. More booing ensued, and Mr. Lansbury was prevented from proceeding for a few moments. Later the opposition became more uproarious, and Mr. Lansbury, raising his voice above the din said: "This is no time for trade unionists and workers to be fighting one another when the capitalist system has got almost to its breaking point and the Labour movement is at the crisis of its life."

He sat down, and the majority drowned the interrupters by singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." Police then entered the hall and with a number of stewards ejected some of the noisiest interrupters.

Poll Under Assam Temperance Act.

DHUBRI, Dec. 9.

Some of the residents of Dhubri having moved in the matter of the removal of the liquor shops from the Municipal area, a notice by the Deputy Commissioner of Goalparhas has been served for general information, stating that a poll, under the Assam Temperance Act of 1926, will be taken at various centres in the town where electors of over twenty years of age and having the required qualifications, may have their votes registered.—A. P.

SCHOOL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

—:o:—

Ministry Of Education Threaten Expulsion.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

The Ministry of Education has announced, with reference to the strike at the Mohamed Ali Arts and Crafts School at Alexandria, when the students broke some furniture and windows and tried to set fire to the laboratories, that the ringleaders have been arrested. The Ministry has informed the parents or guardians concerned that all students and schoolboys who have recently been absent from school without leave are considered as having been dismissed and that fresh school fees will have to be paid before the boys can resume their studies, and that if they strike again they will be expelled for good.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

Interesting Letters Recovered.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Soliman Bey Neguib, Under-Secretary of State for Justice, has just received from Constantinople two interesting letters written from the Foreign Office in 1834 by Lord Palmerston and the Duke of Wellington to Namik Pasha then Turkish Ambassador in London. The letters were recently found in Constantinople by Namik Pasha's grandson, Ahmed Mukhtar Neguib Bey. The first letter, written and signed by Lord Palmerston, informs the Ambassador of the Duke of Wellington's appointment as "Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs," and the second, from the Duke of Willington, after he had taken office, makes an appointment with the Ambassador for the discussion of Anglo-Turkish affairs

(In November, 834, Lord Palmerston was the outgoing Foreign Secretary and the Duke of Wellington had just been appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and Secretary of State for the Home Department, for Foreign Affairs, and for War and the Colonies. These offices his Grace retained until the return of Sir Robert Peel from Italy in December, when the temporary expedient of a Cabinet of three came to an end. The Duke's colleagues were Lord Lyndhurst on the Woolsack and Lord Denman, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

FARIDPUR ARRESTS.

—:o:—

FARIDPUR, Dec. 13.

Satya Ranjan Das Gupta, fourth year student of Rajendra College who is President of the District Students Association, and Acting Secretary of the District Civil Disobedience Council, Promode Ranjan Sen Gupta, an ex-student of the College and clerk of the District Board and Pramatha Natha Sircar, a prominent Congress worker, have been arrested under Section 51 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

37 Persons Charged With Dacoity.

—:o:—

(BY MAIL.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

37 persons mostly Sikhs and Muslims, who are alleged to have been responsible for about 20 daring dacoities in different parts of the Punjab, including also Kapurthala State, have been placed on trial, before Khan Sahib Shah Abdul Aziz, Assistant Sessions Judge, Lahore, under Section 400 I.P.C. Mahantasingh and Santasingh, who are alleged to be their leaders are absconding. 37 accused have, however, been arrested and on information given by one Bantasingh (approver) the police have been able to recover considerable property including cash and ornaments.

According to the prosecution the gang was split up in eight or nine small parties which were sent to different parts of the province, mostly villages for committing dacoities. They raided wherever they went the house of money-lenders with whom villagers deposited cash and ornaments and decamped with whatever they could get. Bantasingh who is alleged to have been one of the gang made a confession to the police which led to the arrest of the 37 accused.—A. P.

Melbourne.—Feferal Government has invited Sir John Monash to represent Australia at inauguration of New Delhi.—Reuter.

PRESERVE ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Lansbury On The "One Great Task."

COMRADESHIP TO REPLACE MILITARISM.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Pleading for the preservation of ancient monuments in his speech at Leicester, Mr. Lansbury said: "We had learned the lesson from the Roman occupation that Mr. Churchill ought to learn, namely, that in our day and generation we had one great task. Physical force and great intellectual power were useless unless they were applied ultimately in terms of service to the whole of mankind. We must stretch out our hand to the peoples of Africa, Asia and India and say: "We have learned the lesson of militarism and are going to replace it by comradeship and Commonwealth of Nations."—Reuter.

"Most Dastardly Statement."

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Alexander speaking at Rotherham described Mr. Churchill's speech as "a most dastardly statement and a direct insult to the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference."—Reuter.

Repudiate Churchill.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Sir Herbert Samuel in his speech at Darwen thought that Mr. Churchill's declarations ought to be promptly repudiated by every section of British opinion. He declared that if general agreement was reached at the Round Table Conference the House of Commons would be ready to endorse its recommendations. If one section dissented on particular points the Commons would probably not accept their view while if the issue of intervention of the House of Lords was revealed no matter on what question the challenge would be accepted by all sections of progressive opinion.—Reuter.

Satara News

—:o:—

SATARA, Dec. 13.

The Bombay Presidency Sardars and Inamdars Central Association gave a banquet to congratulate Sardar Mutalik on being made a first class Sardar and Rao Bahadur Kale on being elected to the Bombay Legislature by the University.

Sardar Mutalik, the President of the Association, has sent the following cable to the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald:

"My Association fully supports India's Dominion Status demand considers second chamber for Bombay presidency absolutely necessary urges proportionate increase in landholders representation and continuous representation in central legislature requests circulation of this cable to Round Table Conference delegates and British Parliament."—A. P.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FRAMES CHARGES.

—:o:—

Dacca House Searches.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Special Tribunal, Alipore, framed charges under Sects. 302 (murder) 394 (robbery) and 324 I. P. C. (hurt) against Surehchandra Das. The accused filed a written statement pleading not guilty.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice S. C. Mullick issued rules calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the convictions of Sjt. Ambalal Bhatia and Tarachand Bhatia in one case and Srimati Saraswatibai and three other women and another male in another case by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for taking processions in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order of April last, be not set aside. The first batch was sentenced to six months' simple and the women to four months' under Section 188 I. P. C. They were granted bail by the High Court.

HOUSE SEARCHES

Dacca—Police searched a number of houses to-day, including those of Sjt. Profulla Gupta and Brajendra Krishna Sen, pleaders and Dr. Baneswar Roy, teacher National Medical Institute and the belonging of some students of Dacca Hall were searched. Nothing has been seized and none arrested.

INDIANS' INTERESTS IN BURMA.

—:o:—

Chamber's Appeal To "Mac" And Benn.

RANGOON, Dec. 8.
(BY MAIL.)

The Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, sent the following cablegram to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of States for India, London and the Viceroy, on the 6th instant.

"Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce strongly of opinion that in view of the immense economic and financial stakes and interests of Indians in Burma, no constituent commission, Committee or Round Table Conference for the future Burma constitution can be equitably adequate unless direct representation thereon of Indians from Burma, at least in proportion to their importance, is guaranteed on the basis of nomination of the persons recommended by this Chamber whose membership includes important Indian industrial, commercial and agricultural interests, and enjoys the confidence of the whole Indian community in Burma. This Chamber is definitely of opinion that the presence on this committee of direct representatives of Indians in Burma essential, and earnestly requests full compliance with their legitimate demand for direct representation."—A. P.

Proposed Fusion Of Anglo-Indian Association.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Dec. 10.
(BY MAIL.)

The joint committee of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Federation which was formed some time ago with a view to bring about a fusion between the two organisations has completed its labours and published its report.

The report states that the proposal which is put forward for adoption is that the Federation, which is registered under the Charitable Societies Act, should, instead of dissolving, adopt the memorandum and the rules which this Committee has drafted under the name proposed by the Committee, thus giving a start to the new body. After adopting the new name memoradum and rules, the new body so formed will enrol 'en bloc' the members of the Association, leaving it to the Association which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, to proceed to dissolution in the usual course of law. The Association on its winding up will no doubt arrange for the making over to the new body of the assets left for disposal. The method the Committee proposes has to be adopted because the Association was registered under the Indian Companies Act, and it is not possible by other means to combine the two bodies which are registered under different Acts.

This report is unanimously presented by the Committee.

The report will be discussed at a general meeting of both the organisations, to be held on December 18.—A. P.

Flying Boat "Arlois" At Chandernagore.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The French Flying boat "Arlois" arrived at Chandernagore yesterday from Saigon. The object of the visit is to study the possibility of extension of the Air service from Baghdad to Saigon by the Orient Air Company. The plane alighted on the Hooghly in front of the Government House at the Consul-General for France and the Adminsitrator of French Chandernagore were present to watch the landing.—A. P.

A. I. Women's Conference Executive.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 11.
(BY MAIL.)

Under the presidentship of Mrs. M. E. Cousins a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Women's Conference on educational and social reforms was held.

Lady Abdul Kadir was unanimously elected as President, Miss Ferozuddin as Chairman; Mrs. Kaul as Secretary with Mrs. Suri as Joint Secretary; and Mrs. Mian Bashir Ahmad as Honorary Treasurer.

The Conference will be held in the Town Hall from January 12 to 16, 1931.—A. P.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

ORDER ON MANILAL KOTHARI.

—:o:—

WADHWAN, Dec. 13.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, who proceeded to Rajkot at the request of certain persons there, was served with an order from the Durbar and the A.G.G. to the Western India States, prohibiting him from entering Rajkot State. He has therefore returned.—A. P.

Miss S. Zutshi And Her Undertaking.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 11.
(BY MAIL.)

Apropos the report that Miss S. Zutshi's name was removed from the Forman Christian College Students' Register on her refusing to give an undertaking not to picket in future, enquiries made at the College show that when she applied in September last to join the College as a fifth-year student, she gave an undertaking to the Principal through a Professor, that she would not participate in politics. This undertaking was necessary as the subject that she took, namely Psycology, is taught by the Government and Forman Christian Colleges jointly. By breaking this undertaking she disqualified herself to continue as student of the College.

The Principal of the Forman Christian College was still prepared to take her back on receiving an undertaking that she would withdraw from his College before taking part in picketing in future.—A. P.

OBLITERATING HOUSE NUMBERS TO OBSTRUCT CENSUS OFFICERS.

—:o:—

5 Young Men On Trial In Gadag

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, Dec. 12.

The trial of (1) Dattatraya Hanamant age 28, (2) Ramchandra Govind age 22, (3) Anant Vithal age 22, (4) Krishnaji Ganesh age 22, (5) Shriniwas Shesho age 27, commenced to-day in the Court of Mr. M. M. Pathan, Magistrate (F. C.) Gadag for alleged offences under Sections 143, 426 of the I. P. C. and Section 17 Cri. Law Amendment Act.

The allegation against them is that they obliterated the numbers given to the houses in Mulgund to obstruct census officers. The accused did not take any part in the proceedings beyond stating that the Mulgund Congress Committee is not declared illegal by Government. After the examination of the Police Patil the Magistrate postponed the case till to-morrow. The accused refused to furnish bail although they offered to be present to-morrow in Court.

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT IN NAGPUR.

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(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

The Boycott Committee has been busy inspecting shops and sealing foreign cloth stocks. Shops of eight wholesale dealers are being vigorously picketed by Desh Sevikas and volunteers. Fifty hawkers of picegoods have sealed their stock of foreign cloth.

The shops of those who defied Congress are being picketed on every bazaar day. They have promised not to sell foreign cloth in future until the Congress permitted. The Boycott Committee has decided to continue picketing and to inspect regularly the stock of foreign cloth with the hawkers. It is hoped the remaining shopkeepers will soon come to terms with the Congress.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

Hunt For Peshawar Report.

CALCUTTA, December 13.

Seven women and three youngmen were arrested at Barra Bathis afternoon in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth shops. Several houses in North Calcutta were searched this afternoon in connection with the possession of Peshawar Enquiry Committee Report and a few hundred copies of the Report were seized.

Dwirjen Balu and Sushil Banerjee were sentenced to-day to eighteen months' rigorous each. The accused were arrested in connection with the celebration of Jawaharlal Day. They did not take part in the proceedings —A. P.

IS CYCLOSTYLE A PRESS?

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Interesting Legal Point in Patna Court

PATNA, Dec 13.

The question whether cyclostyle was a press, has been referred by Mr. Justice Scroope for decision to a Bench of two Judges in view of its importance. It was contended on behalf of Rameswar Prasad Varma, who has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of printing and publishing, by means of cyclostyle, a periodical news-sheet called "Satyagraha Samachar" in contravention of the Press and Registration of Books Act that a cyclostyle was not a press, nor did cyclostyled printing fall within the meaning of the Act. —A. P.

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TO EXAMINE RECORDS OF MORARJI DESAI AND OTHERS.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD PLEADERS APPLY AS AMICUS CURIAE.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

Consequent on judgment pronounced by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court setting aside the conviction of Mr. Nagindas Master, President of the Bombay "War Council," three local pleaders have applied as "amicus curiae" in the Court of the District Judge to examine the records and proceedings of cases against Mr. Morarji Desai, Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, Krishnalal Desai, head clerk of that body, Rohit Mehta, Secretary of the City Congress Committee, and Kureshi, Secretary, District Congress Committee, who were convicted and sentenced under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with a view to recommending the High Court to set aside their conviction and sentence. The District Judge has called for the records of these and other similar cases.—A. P.

ARMY INTERPRETER EXAMINED AT LENGTH

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Meerut Conspiracy Case

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

MEERUT.—In the Conspiracy Case the day was devoted to the examination of Major T. R. D. Fisher who is connected with the Artillery Department of Army Headquarters at New Delhi.

Questioned by Crown Counsel Kemp witness stated that he was Second Class Military German Interpreter. He translated the titles of certain books and other German documents that had been produced as prosecution evidence against the accused in the case. Witness proved translations and said they were substantially correct.

Cross-examined witness stated that he was not familiar with sociological or politico-economical terminology and, therefore, wherever such technical expressions had occurred he had translated them literally.

Accused Adhikari coss-examined witness at length and asked him to give English equivalents of various German words and passages from certain exhibits, with a view to test Major Fisher's ability to translate correctly from German into English.

The accused Nirubkar asked witness various questions relating to the activities of War Office in their relations to Russia after the revolution and Indian Government's Frontier Policy. But all these questions were disallowed by Court as irrelevant.

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